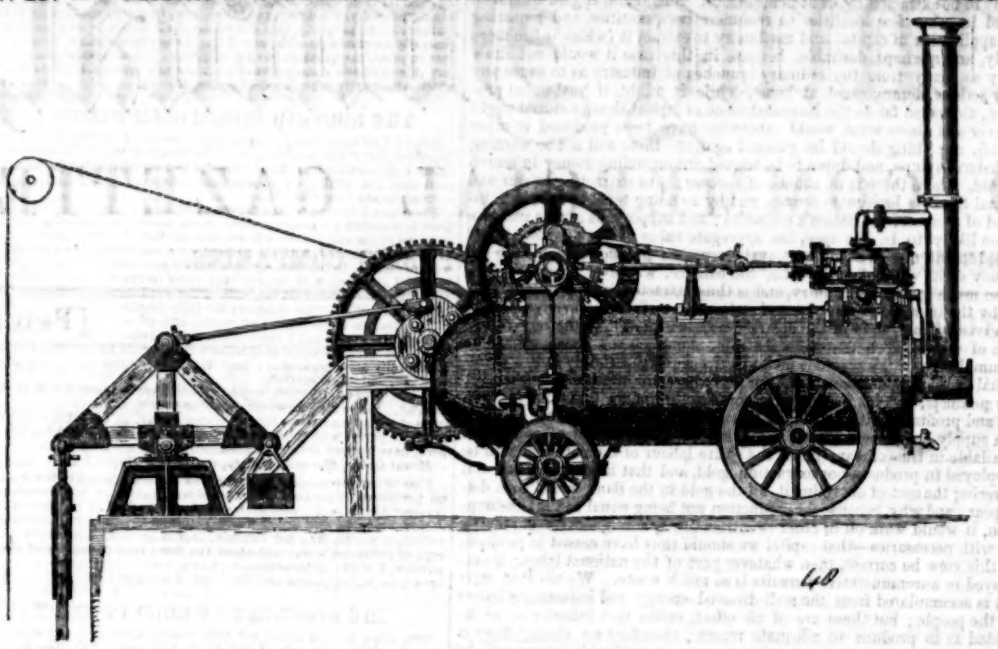
The Mining Journal,

RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE:

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 977—Vol. XXIV.] LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 13, 1854. [Price 6*d*.

MEDWIN AND HALL'S PATENT PORTABLE STEAM-ENGINE ON WHEELS.



The woodcut represents a new arrangement of boiler and engine, successfully introduced for several years by MEDWIN and HALL. Its construction affords a wide field for the application of portable steam-engines, embracing capabilities rendering employment of steam more general than hitherto contemplated or offered by any previous competitor.

The portable engines commonly used are worked by locomotive boilers—liable to get out of order, and used almost exclusively for agricultural purposes—to which MEDWIN and HALL'S engines are also applicable, though not regarded as the primary part of their object, but to be employed in work of greater magnitude, required by contractors, colliery owners, miners, and especially for the Colonies, in sawing, pumping, grinding, crushing, hauling, winding, stamping, and every purpose to which steam power is available. Manufactured with or without wheels, from 4-horse power to 50-horse power. The whole of the motional parts are fixed on the boiler, including a pump to feed the same, a fly-wheel, which may be used as a band-wheel, or the power applied in any other way.

The boiler is different from any other, being what is termed "the Horse-Shoe"—very economical in fuel—the furnace arranged to burn wood or coal at pleasure: they have an efficient safety-valve, and MEDWIN and HALL'S patent steam and water gauges, thereby preventing the possibility of accident from shortness of water, or overpressure of steam. May be worked by the most inexperienced person.

92, Blackfriars-road, London.

The following observations appeared in the *Morning Advertiser*, *Morning Post*, *Daily News*, *Standard*, and *Sun* newspapers, and in the *Mining Journal*:—

IMPROVED PORTABLE STEAM-ENGINE.

We witnessed on Thursday a trial of a Patent Portable Steam-Engine, constructed by Messrs. MEDWIN and HALL, of the Blackfriars-road, which is undoubtedly a vast improvement, and must, if we mistake not, cause a complete revolution in mining operations. Any mine now requiring steam-power can obtain that important auxiliary in a few weeks. Our columns continually testify to the delays in surface operations, arising either from the difficulty in obtaining masons, or even, when the engine-house is completed, the time that is lost in the erection of efficient machinery. It is well known that the portable engines generally used are worked by locomotive boilers, which are liable to get out of order, and thus cause vexatious delay and expense. In Messrs. MEDWIN and HALL'S this complaint is not likely to occur. The whole of the motional parts are fixed on the boiler, including a pump to feed it, and a fly-wheel, which may be used as a band-wheel, or the power applied in any other way. The boiler is different from any other, being what is termed the "horse-shoe." The present engine has been constructed for the Old Trewether Consolidated Mining Company, and was started in the presence of several members of the committee; it is called a 20-horse power, although capable of being driven to 25. The speed was 60 strokes per minute, and performed the work in such an admirable manner, that not the slightest vibration is perceptible. It consumes about 6 lbs. of coal per hour per horse power, and the total weight is only 8 tons. The Old Trewether Company intend sending it to the mine by railroad, and confidently expect to have the water in fork three weeks after its arrival. At the time of the shaft filling with water there were 35 tons of antimony, which, as the company intend to smelt themselves, they estimate of the value of £35 per ton. The portable engine will enable them to realise the amount in a less number of weeks than under the old system they would in months. The company will also have the advantage of removing the power to any part of the mine at a trifling expense. We understand the Great Duchy Silver-Lead Mine hired one of these engines for three months, and, from the admirable way it has worked, have since purchased it. Messrs. MEDWIN and HALL have also supplied them to the Dowlais Iron Company; Old Trewether Consolidated Mining Company, Port Isaac, Cornwall, 20-horse power; North Towy Mine, Carmarthen, 25-horse power; Penllyne Mine, near Bridgend, Wales, 12-horse power; Poltimore Mining Company, Vernon House, 12-horse power; John Knowles, Great Malvern Tunnel, Worcester, 25-horse power; Penmaen Mining Company, Dolgelly, Merionethshire, 25-horse power; Sir Augustus Webster, Bart., Dolgelly, Merionethshire, 20-horse power; and the Abersychan Ironworks, for the purpose of winding and pumping. Mr. MEDWIN'S improved water and steam gauge was attached to the engine we have noticed, and acted admirably.

The following are certificates, received from the owners of these engines, now at work at mines, &c.:—

Old Trewether Consolidated Mining Company, Cushion-court, Old Broad-street. Sept. 8, 1853.

GENTLEMEN,—In accordance with your request, I have this day examined Messrs. MEDWIN and HALL'S Portable Patent Steam-Engines. I beg to say that I was highly pleased in the way and manner the 20-horse power engine, for the Old Trewether Lead, Silver, and Antimony Mines, worked this day 70 strokes per minute. The engine is calculated to do much more if required. The boiler, weighing about 4 tons, of the very best quality iron, and well put together; other parts will bear the strictest examination—the engine, in all, weighing about 8 tons. The whole is set on four wheels, like any other carriage, taken off or put on in a few minutes, and can be moved from one place to the other at the shortest notice. I think, as a miner of long experience, that these engines will answer every purpose for new mines and quarries, and in places where there is not a large quantity of water, and a 30 or 60 cylinder steam-engine is not required. In a short time we shall see long and expensive adits done away with, and MEDWIN and HALL'S engines set up to sink our mines to a depth of 30, 40, or 50 fms. There is no doubt on my mind but these engines are the best and cheapest ever invented for a quick trial; and those, like Mr. Cochran's crushing machines, will be in general use throughout England and elsewhere. Great credit is due to the inventors of those valuable machines. W. VERRAN.

Great Duchy Mine, Lanteglos near Camelford, Sept. 17, 1853.

GENTLEMEN,—In answer to your enquiry as to the working of the portable high-pressure steam-engine hired by the Great Duchy Mining Company, and afterwards purchased by them, I beg to state, from nearly nine months' experience, that it works very well; much better, indeed, than we at first expected. I have known many mines, when first started, that have presented most favourable indications, but have been abandoned just on the eve of good discoveries, from the inability of the adventurers to work them, for want of top water for wheels, or a sufficient capital to erect a Cornish steam-engine, and other parties coming after them have derived all the benefit. I allude, of course, only to those mines where the water is not very plentiful, and a large engine is not, therefore, required. In such cases your portable engines will be found of great service, and I can strongly recommend the adoption of them to mining parties. Wishing you every success,

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant, W. PENROSE.

Tregardock Mine, Feb. 2, 1854.

GENTLEMEN,—Agreeably with your request some time since, I beg to say, yesterday I inspected the portable steam-engine you sent from your firm to the Old Trewether Mine, near Port Isaac. I find it is an engine of 20-horse power, with two cylinders attached to the boiler, with an efficient safety-valve, and patent steam and water gauges; thereby preventing the possibility of accident, from shortness of water, or overpressure of steam. I find the company of the mine has put the engine in gear, or on the winch principle, which will answer well. The engine works in the house 4½ strokes to one in the shaft, which causes the engine to work more steadily, and answer better in the shaft. I found it capable of going full 50 strokes a minute in doors, and 12 in the shaft, without the least difficulty, and with a very moderate consumption of coals. This engine, I consider, will thoroughly prove the mine, and put it to a very considerable depth below what it is at present, and should the present Old Trewether Company prove as lucky as former companies, a fortune is sure to ensue. I must say great credit is due to the projectors of this engine, which will answer, and is well adapted for many of our Cornish mines. With these engines we can pump, wind, crush, or stamp, &c. One remark I wish to make is, great credit is due to Mr. George Terril, the fitter up. Wishing you every success in the sale of these engines,

I am, Gentlemen, yours truly, W. PENROSE.

To Messrs. Medwin and Hall.

Old Trewether Consols, near Wadebridge, Cornwall, April 3, 1854.

GENTLEMEN,—I have much pleasure in bearing testimony to the efficiency of your 20-horse patent portable steam-engine, which is now at work in the above mine. The engine, since her erection, has been working exceedingly well. She is now, with a 6 in. box, drawing water with the greatest facility, 30 fms. deep. This duty appears scarcely anything for the engine to do. The coals she at present consumes is, on an average, from 6 to 7 cwts. in 24 hours. I could strongly recommend your patent portable engines for the working of shallow mines, particularly where despatch and economy is studied. I am, Gentlemen, your most obedient servant,

Messrs. Medwin and Hall. RICHARD VERRAN.

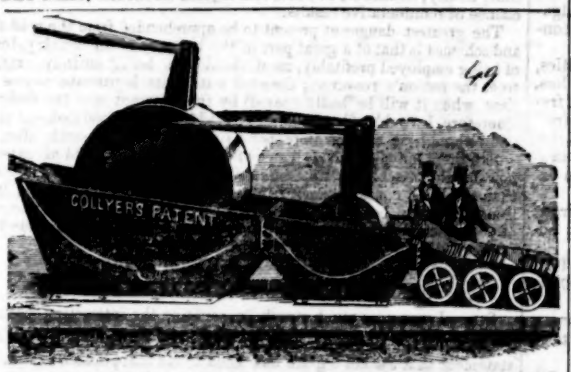
North Towy Mine, Carmarthen, April 8, 1854.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your favour of the 31st March, I am much pleased with the portable engine supplied to this mine by your company. It performs its duty exceedingly well, and I consider them well adapted for the development of lodes at a shallow depth. We are now working with a 6-in. lift, and with our present want of water, I consider that the engine will drain the lode to the 40 fm. level.

I am, yours respectfully, W. H. REYNOLDS.

Messrs. Medwin and Hall, London.

ONE of these PATENT PORTABLE STEAM-ENGINES, of 25-horse power, MAY BE SEEN AT WORK, at Messrs. MEDWIN and HALL'S ESTABLISHMENT, 92, BLACKFRIARS ROAD, LONDON, on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY NEXT, between the hours of Eleven and Four o'clock.



DR. COLLYER'S GOLD ORE MACHINE is NOW BEING CONSTRUCTED with dispatch by Messrs. RANSOMES and SIMS, of Ipswich, and will be ERECTED at the COLONIAL GOLD WORKS, ROTHERHITHE, where EXPERIMENTS will be CONDUCTED on a LARGE SCALE, in order to test the gossans, pyrites, quartz, &c., of Great Britain or other countries, FREE OF CHARGE.

No. 4, Norfolk-street, Strand, where a model may be seen.

REUBEN PLANT'S PATENT MINERS' SAFETY-LAMP

MANUFACTURED BY

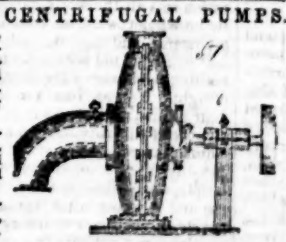
SALT AND LLOYD,

BIRMINGHAM.

The great obstacle with which the working miner has had to contend in the use of the ordinary safety-lamp is its small amount of illuminative power, by which his work is much curtailed in quantity. The great desideratum of an abundance of illuminative power, combined with safety, is now secured by this patent, in which, by the employment of glass internal cylinders, and metallic gauze of silvery whiteness, a light far superior to a naked candle is obtained; and there is no inducement to the men to remove the tops of the lamps.

"A lamp which, with all the simplicity of the Davy, and with great reduction in weight, has very great illuminative power, and possesses the elements of perfect safety."—*Mining Journal.*

GWYNNE'S PATENT CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS.



Contractors, Builders, Engineers, Brewers, Paper Makers, Chemists, Manufacturers, Local Boards of Health, Proprietors of Low Lands, and all engaged in RAISING WATER or OTHER LIQUIDS (hot or cold), will find it to their INTEREST to USE these PUMPS.

For ECONOMY, EFFICIENCY, DURABILITY, SIMPLICITY, and POWER, they are unparalleled. Are equally well adapted for lifting, forcing, draining, and irrigating.

For the fullest information and testimony, apply to Messrs. GWYNNE and Co., engineers, Essex Wharf, Strand, London.

GWYNNE'S PATENT STEAM FUEL.—The object of these PATENTS is a NEW PROCESS of MANUFACTURING a very valuable FUEL for STEAM and OTHER PURPOSES from small coal, slack, or anthracite culm. The advantages are:—

1. Economy in the space required for stowage, being denser than ordinary coal, or the patent fuels now in use.
2. No loss from attrition on long voyages.
3. Freedom from moisture.
4. Non-liability to spontaneous combustion.
5. Perfect cleanliness in use, and no disagreeable smell from it in the process of combustion.
6. Little or no smoke when the fires are properly kindled.
7. No loss of any of its qualities by exposure to the atmosphere, or in a tropical climate.
8. Its steaming and enduring qualities are great; it is easily lighted, and the mechanical form of the blocks causes a steady and powerful fire at all times.
9. Its cost, in comparison with the heating and other qualities it possesses, is below that of any other fuel now in use.

All applications for licenses, machinery, &c., to manufacture under these patents, to be addressed to GWYNNE and Co., engineers, Essex-wharf, strand, London.

PATENT SAFETY FUSE.—The GREAT EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDAL was AWARDED to the MANUFACTURERS of the ORIGINAL SAFETY FUSE, BICKFORD, SMITH, DAVEY, and PRYOR, who beg to inform Merchants, Mine Agents, Railway Contractors, and all persons engaged in Blasting Operations, that, for the purpose of protecting the public in the use of a genuine article, the PATENT SAFETY FUSE *has now a thread wrought into its centre*, which, being patent right, infallibly *distinguishes it from all imitations*, and ensures the continuity of the gunpowder.

This Fuse is protected by a Second Patent, is manufactured by greatly improved machinery, and may be had of any length and size, and adapted to every climate.

Address,—BICKFORD, SMITH, DAVEY, and PRYOR, Tuckingmill, Cornwall.

SAFETY FUSE.—Messrs. WILLIAM BRUNTON and CO., PENHALLICK, near REDRUTH, CORNWALL, MANUFACTURERS OF FUSE, of every size and length, as exhibited in the Great Exhibition of 1851, and supplied to the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich, the Arctic Expedition, and every part of the globe.

Messrs. BRUNTON & CO. are at all times PREPARED to EXECUTE UNLIMITED ORDERS for SUPPLYING FUSE direct from their own MANUFACTORY, upon warrant that it will prove equal to, if not better, than any to be procured elsewhere

BERDAN'S EXPERIMENTAL AND REDUCTION WORKS COMPANY; WORKS AT LETT'S WHARF, WATERLOO BRIDGE (Surrey side, opposite Somerset House).—EXPERIMENTS with BERDAN'S MACHINE were RE-COMMENCED on Tuesday, the 28th of March, and are CONTINUED DAILY. Ores are received (carriage paid), and arrangements made for experiments at the works only; the manager attends for this purpose from Ten to Four o'clock daily. By order, F. CATTY, Manager.

ORE CRUSHING.—CAUTION.—I hereby CAUTION all persons MANUFACTURING, USING, and SENDING, without special license from me, MACHINES for the purpose of CRUSHING, PULVERIZING, and AMALGAMATING mineral and other substances, in which BALLS or SPHERES ARE USED IN CONNECTION WITH, OR MOVED BY, A REVOLVING PLATE OR PLATES, the same having been secured to me through, and in the name of, my agent, C. J. Wallis, under various modifications, by Her Majesty's Letters Patent for England and the Colonies, dated June and December, 1852. Signed, J. W. COCHRAN.

PERKES'S PATENTED MACHINERY FOR THE REDUCTION OF ORES, &c.—GOLD QUARTZ COMPANIES, MINING COMPANIES, and OTHERS, REQUIRING MACHINERY FOR WORKING AURIFEROUS AND OTHER ORES, are respectfully informed that the PATENTED MACHINERY, invented by the undersigned, will operate upon more quarts per day, and at a less cost of power, than any other machines hitherto made, and which he guarantees will far supersede every description of revolving or stationary pans with one or more balls working within them, but which are also included in his patent; and that no one else has, or can have, a valid patent for such apparatus in this country; and NOTICE is HEREBY GIVEN, that PROCEEDINGS WILL BE ADOPTED FORTHWITH AGAINST ANY PARTY USING, or PURCHASING, SUCH MACHINES WITHOUT HIS LICENSE AND AUTHORITY; but if any party chooses to adopt such revolving pans with balls (or their operations, he will be happy to supply them at a cost of not exceeding £450 each. SAMUEL PERKES, Engineer and Patentee.

1, Walbrook, City, Nov. 5, 1853.

GOLD MACHINERY.—ORDERS can NOW be RECEIVED to any extent for PERKES'S PATENTED CONICAL ORE PULVERISING, WASHING, AND AMALGAMATING MACHINES; and also his PATENTED REVOLVING PANS AND BALLS, and whose machines have recently produced the most extraordinary results, beyond everything hitherto obtained from the same description of ores by any other machines yet invented.—Particulars can be had and certificates seen on application to S. Perkes, patentee, 1, Walbrook, London.

THE GOLD ORE MILL PERFECTED, BY W. L. TIZARD, MECHANICAL AND CONSULTING ENGINEER, by which the following amongst other DEFECTS in similar machines are AVOIDED:—viz., Large outlay for superfluous mercury, excessive wear and tear, and compulsory renewal, loss of repairing, unportability, inefficiency, constant noise, little work, and self-destruction of clashing balls. Waste of time, materials, and motive power, by either stampers, edge runners, cones, or spheres in contact with flat or inclined surfaces, fracture of pans and balls by fire, water, and concussion, inevitable loss of mercury, amalgam, &c., which are thrown off with the tailings at the periphery by centrifugal motion, total absence of security against peculation, and costliness.—For description and prices, address Mr. W. L. Tizard, at the manufactory, 34½, Aldgate High-street, London.

TENDALL'S PATENT GOLD MACHINE, UPON THE PESTLE AND MORTAR PRINCIPLE.—This machine, from its extreme simplicity, easy working, and effectiveness, has been pronounced by eminent mining engineers, public companies, and numerous influential scientific gentlemen, to be the BEST and CHEAPEST hitherto offered to the public. In a large size machine the crushing power will be enormous, although the power required for working the same will be exceedingly limited. Experiments are being tried daily, and from the evidences already given of its utility, the proprietors confidently invite those interested in mining operations to give the machine a trial.

Hand machines, capable of crushing about 3 cwts. per day, can be easily worked by a boy; and as they can be taken to pieces, and packed in small compass (not exceeding 1 cwt. each package), they will be found the best and most useful machine extant for taking to the diggings. The machine may be seen in operation at the office of the patentee, where every information may be obtained as to the cost of various sized machines, and the charges for experiments. Manufacturers of earthenware and porcelain, druggists, founders, and others, are invited to inspect the machine, which is admirably adapted to all grinding and pulverising purposes.

H. TENDALL and CO., Engineers and Patentees, 13, Broad-street-buildings, City.

GOLD AND SILVER ORE REDUCTION WORKS, RANELAGH ROAD, THAMES BANK, PIMLICO (Temporary Offices, 98, New Bond-street, where all present applications are to be made).—G. BURSILL and CO. invite the proprietors of mines to SEND to them for REDUCTION, by their PATENT PROCESS, SAMPLES of ORES that are assumed to be auriferous, and which should be in bulk, when convenient, of more than 2 cwts. (carriage paid), after which they will be prepared to enter into contracts for more extensive operations, either at their works as above, or by the erection of suitable machinery at the pit's mouth, and at their own cost, provided that a sufficient supply of gold-bearing mineral may be relied on. A charge will be made for reduction, but the ores will not be subjected indiscriminately, or without preparation, to one and the same process; as far as may be expedient, they will be tested, qualitatively and quantitatively, for gold and other products, in order that improved means may be applied for their reduction upon the large scale.

The patents secured by G. Bursill and Co. embrace efficient and continuous means for crushing and amalgamating, in addition to a method of disintegrating, by which pulverisation is vastly facilitated; they also include improvements in washing, separating, roasting, and smelting, and have reference to an extensive field of metallurgical operations in relation to gold, silver, copper, lead, antimony, and tin.

BURSILL'S PATENT AMALGAMATION MILLS.—Notice is hereby given, that the SEPARATOR, so called, or, properly speaking, the AMALGAMATOR, a drawing of which was shown at the Meeting of the Society of Arts, held November 23, 1853, and described by Mr. Charles Stanbury (for the first time in public, as was erroneously supposed and stated), as about to be used by Mr. Berdan, IN CONJUNCTION WITH his Patent Revolving Basin and Balls, is an INFRINGEMENT upon a PATENT granted to me by Her Most Gracious Majesty, Queen Victoria, for "Improvements in Operating upon Auriferous Quartz, Clay, and other Minerals, preparatory to, and in order to accomplish, the Separation of the Gold, and other metals; also, in Machinery or Apparatus for affecting such improvements;" bearing date the 12th day of February, 1853. And that all persons MAKING, VENDING, or USING my PATENT SEPARATORS, or AMALGAMATORS, without due license and authority from me, are LIABLE to a SUIT in Her Majesty's High Court of Chancery; but that I am willing to enter into CONTRACTS for the USE of such MACHINES upon reasonable terms. Signed, G. H. BURSILL,

Of Offord-road, Barnsbury-park, Islington; and of the Reduction Works, Ranelagh-road, Pimlico (Office, 98, New Bond-street).

BAGGS'S PATENT STEAM STAMPS ARE IN FULL OPERATION, and are now ADOPTED by the following companies:—

THE EBBW VALE IRON COMPANY.
THE ENGLISH AND AUSTRALIAN COPPER COMPANY.
THE ANGLO-CALIFORNIAN GOLD MINING COMPANY.
THE ALLIANCE GOLD MINING COMPANY.
THE ANGLO-AUSTRALIAN GOLD MINING COMPANY.
THE MEXICAN AND SOUTH-AMERICAN COMPANY.
THE ST. JOHN DEL REY (Gold, Brazil).
THE LINARES LEAD MINING ASSOCIATION (Spain).
THE LONDON AND CALIFORNIAN GOLD QUARTZ CRUSHING COMPANY.
THE ALMADEN MINING AND SMELTING COMPANY (Spain).
THE SAN FERNANDO LEAD MINING COMPANY (Carolina, Spain).
THE NEW LINARES LEAD MINING ASSOCIATION (Spain).
THE MARIQUITA AND NEW GRANADA COMPANY.
MESSRS. EVANS AND ASKIN'S GERMAN SILVER WORKS, BIRMINGHAM, &c.

The stamps to be seen at Mr. Burley's, 53, Borough-road; and a working model in action every day at the Royal Panopticon of Science and Art, Leicester-square. Price £160, royalty included.—All communications to be addressed, Mr. Isham Baggs, *Mining Journal* office, 26, Fleet-street; or to Mr. F. J. Bramwell, engineer, 29, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars, London.

TO IRONMASTERS.—STEAM HAMMERS, WITH GREAT IMPROVEMENTS in POWER, STRENGTH, and ECONOMY.—Mr. ISHAM BAGGS is now prepared to SUPPLY ironmasters, engineers, manufacturers, and miners, with STEAM HAMMERS and STAMPS of the most IMPROVED CONSTRUCTION, for forging and hammering iron and other metals, driving piles, and stamping and crushing gold quartz, metallic ores, and minerals of every description. By the introduction of a principle which he has recently patented, no less than FIFTY PER CENT. of the STEAM now used is SAVED, while the blow struck is very much harder than in the engines now in use.

The NEW STEAM-STAMPS, for crushing ores, have been adopted by many of the leading companies, and they are now at work in various parts of North and South America, Australia, and England. They are eminently adapted for spalling, as well as crushing to fine powder, and they effect an enormous saving in superseding manual labour. A four-horse steam-stamp complete, with all the latest improvements, £160 (royalty included), for cash. Contracts to any extent undertaken.

For further particulars, apply to Mr. Isham Baggs, *Mining Journal* office, No. 26, Fleet-street; or to Mr. F. J. Bramwell, engineer, No. 29, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars, London.

TO ALL INTERESTED IN STEAM POWER.—A WORKING MODEL of BAGGS'S PATENT STEAM STAMPS and IMPROVED FORGE HAMMERS may be SEEN at the ROYAL PANOPTICON OF SCIENCE AND ART, LEICESTER SQUARE, LONDON. These engines crush with ease blocks of the hardest ore a cubic foot in size at the rate of 20 to 30 tons a day.

All particulars may be ascertained on application to Mr. Isham Baggs, *Mining Journal* office, No. 26, Fleet-street, or Mr. F. J. Bramwell, engineer, No. 29, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars, London.

FOR SALE, AND READY FOR DELIVERY AT A DAY'S NOTICE, SIX of BAGGS'S PATENT STEAM STAMPS. Two of Cornish build, £120 each; three of Welsh manufacture, £130 each; and one made in London, with all the latest improvements, £160.—Address, Mr. ISHAM BAGGS, *Mining Journal* office, 26, Fleet-street, London.

MINING.—Much MINING WEALTH remains UNEXPLORED in consequence of the large capital necessary to try the real value of mining properly. This object is now accomplished for a SMALL OUTLAY, without debt, by the HIRE of MEDWIN and HALL'S PATENT PORTABLE STEAM-ENGINES, for pumping, winding, &c. These engines may be rented for any time required, of 10, 14, 20, or 30-horse power, and upwards; are strong, simple, mounted on broad waggon-wheels, horse-shafts to remove at pleasure, may be set to work without delay of fixing brick-work, chimney, &c. Several are ready for delivery, either at rental or purchase.—Apply to Messrs. Medwin and Hall, engineers, 92, Blackfriars-road. Some of the above engines are already employed in mining purposes.

OLD ESTABLISHED MANUFACTORY OF MINERS' UNDERGROUND HAT CAPS.—E. COCK, REDRUTH, CORNWALL, is at all times prepared to execute UNLIMITED ORDERS for MINERS' UNDERGROUND HAT CAPS, which he is sending to all parts of the globe, adapted to every climate.

Original Correspondence.

HINTS ON GOLD EXTRACTION.—No. I.

Sir,—Until lately, I myself have doubted the existence of gold to any extent in Great Britain. I have, however, recently made a number of experiments, and have examined specimens which bear favourable comparison with any obtained from California and other well-known auriferous regions.

Why should it not be so? The same character of rock should furnish similar results in one portion of the earth's surface as another. The quartz lodes of Wales, Devonshire, Cornwall, Ireland, and Scotland, are identical in appearance with those of California.

During the last five years I have devoted my attention exclusively to this subject. My researches were mostly carried on under very disadvantageous circumstances in a new country—such as California is—where I had constructed without any of the necessary facilities experimental machines on a limited scale, merely to ascertain certain principles. These investigations were conducted solely for my own information. Had I made known the actual facts, as developed in 1852 at Grass Valley, the patent I have received from the United States Government, Jan. 3, 1854, would have been worthless, as a host of persons would have anticipated the value of my invention; therefore, as a mere matter of precaution, I allowed no one to become acquainted with what part of my machinery was essential to success; and I abandoned the rude and primitive machine; and after making further experiments and investigations in various mining districts, I proceeded to New York, where I constructed a full-sized improved machine, my patent being fully secured by *caveat* at Washington, I think it right to observe that I was the sole proprietor, experimentor, and constructor of the original machine at Grass Valley; and none were ever offered for sale. The diminutive steam-engine used I hired from Mr. Glenn, which had previously been broken down by overwork with stamps, and, therefore, unfit in its patched-up condition, to prosecute my experiments further in that locality.

The sudden depression in the value of gold mining shares in this country is indicative of the impression, that gold cannot profitably be extracted from its ore, nor can it, if the present imperfect and rude systems are adopted, and so long as men become partisans and blind disciples of chemical dogmas, favourite theories, and rival inventions, will the subject of gold extraction be attended with uncertain results.

Let us resort to practical investigation, in order to ascertain the true seat or cause of disease. Until then it is quackery to suggest a cure. Recently in Wales the process of amalgamation has failed—had it not, all my experience would have been at fault. No chemist or philosophical miner would have ever suggested the possibility of crushing and amalgamating at one and the same time without the loss of gold, and the constant liability to mercurial annoyance.

The question now resolves itself into this—What are the difficulties, and how got rid of? 1. All ores which contain gold are, more or less, accompanied by arsenic, bismuth, antimony, and lead. These most frequently appear in a *quasi*-metallic form, as seen in the sulphurets, arsenurets, chlorides, and phosphurets; and if decomposed and rendered metallic by being rubbed and crushed in heated mercury, they become associated with it, thereby rendering it lethargic and inoperative as an extractor of gold.

The next obstacle is the existence of talco-micaceous slate and iron; these form an unctuous, greasy, oily material, which floats on, and adheres to the mercury.

Whenever this condition exists, as is frequently the case, none of the fine auriferous particles can be saved; these average more than 50 per cent. of all the gold in the ore.

In mercurial crushing, as adopted in most of the novel contrivances, the difficulties are seriously increased. This principle I consider to be radically wrong, chemically as well as mechanically.

Next, the gold, so universally and abundantly contained in the sulphurets, requires to be treated by special trituration. Crushing, no matter how finely effected, will not liberate the gold from its coats of concealment. The gossan, or decomposed ferruginous ochreous quartz, is also rich in gold wherever found. This requires peculiar treatment by trituration, in order to remove the extraneous coating, which must be accomplished previous to mercurialisation.

These are the main obstacles to be overcome in gold mining, and they exist in all parts of the globe; and if not effected it will be a profitless enterprise. In my next communication, I will prove that the machine, now nearly completed by Ransomes and Sims, of Ipswich, will accomplish all these desiderata, having been thoroughly tested in New York on a large scale for the last four months with certain success; and I have no doubt by its adoption, gold extraction will become a source of profitable investment for the capitalist. Robert H. Collyer, M.D.

4, *Norfolk-street, Strand, May* 9.

P.S. By advices just received from America my machine is being adopted by the principal mining companies.

GOLD IN ENGLAND, AND WAR WITH RUSSIA.

Sir,—A large space of your valuable Journal having been occupied of late by the question of Gold in England, I cannot avoid offering a few remarks. Truly there appears at present no good reason to doubt of the existence of gold in some of the mineral districts of this country: it is vain, and would be idle, to point at this country as a spot particularly barren of the precious metal, unless there could be brought some sound practical reasons for so doing; yet there are those who scoff at the idea of its being possible for gold to be found in England; while a number of others seem to imagine there is such plenty, that England shall henceforth be independent of the world for this most valued (although not most useful) of her present imports. Of the first class, or the sceptics, and the latter class, the gullible, which are the wisest I do not, of course, pretend to judge; but I think it will be much wiser for the public to take a more rational view of the question than either of these extremes. The precious metal may be almost universally disseminated in the rocks of this country, and yet not sufficiently aggregated, except in a few favoured localities, to pay the cost of extraction. With regard to the idea expressed by your correspondent, "A Subscriber," some weeks since, of the discovery of the gold at home being likely to aid us in the present war with Russia, it may be of assistance to us under certain favourable circumstances; but from California and Australia are presented phases, a repetition of which in this country could not fail to be injurious. The industry of the country, at present, is like a regulated and well-directed mighty river, not flowing in vain, but effecting wonderful achievements in its course; now, if you turn this stream of industry out of its regulated channel, what confusion will thus be created; society boiling, rushing, eddying, falling, and breaking to pieces; a state of things far from desirable in times of peace with the neighbouring nations; and so far, at present, would the Emperor Nicholas be from being chaffed at the idea, he would have good reason to rejoice—it would just fit him; for, supposing gold should be found sufficiently plentiful as to be generally remunerative, would it not allure people from their daily avocations, and thus pave the way for the enemy's march upon us? It may, at first sight, appear a weak idea, that we might all be so after the gold as to forget Nicholas; but, my dear friend, do not laugh at it, for every labouring man would be for digging gold, and in this case, from whence would be got soldiers and seamen, without whom nothing could be done? How could be produced powder and shot? cannon and ships? or coals to steam the fleet now on the seas, without people to labour? Although gold, in some respects, may be called the sinews of war, yet it would not be so if we could not ourselves produce every other requisite; and I certainly think it would infinitely more benefit the nation if we could produce as good iron as Russia. This brings to my recollection the remark of an ancient worthy. When Crœsus, king of Lydia, showed Solon all his gold, what remark did the philosopher make?—"Sir, if any one cometh that hath better iron than you, he will be master of all this gold:" a prediction afterwards amply verified.

A question naturally presents itself, would it not be patriotic, at the present moment, to endeavour to supersede Russian iron by home produce? We have the ore, the flux, and the peat, all in plentiful abundance, and in proximity. No one doubts the practicability of making iron with these materials equal to the best Russian or Swedish. Then, why stand aloof from such an enterprise? it cannot fail to be a source of riches to those who, having the spirit and the means to carry it out, and of incalculable benefit to the nation at large. Compared to this, the importance of gold in England dwindles into insignificance; for while our useful productions exceed the consumption, and we have the power of keeping foreign markets open unto us, gold must and will increase, whether there is any to be extracted by us at home or not. But, again, if gold should be found in some few localities in remunerative quantities, and requiring the application of capital and machinery to extract it (which is the more likely, and, perhaps, desirable, because in this case it would not draw away so many from the ordinary branches of industry as to cause any very serious derangement at home, while it might, if husbanded properly, aid us, so far as the increased value of capital thus produced might be over and above what would otherwise have been produced in other forms), one thing should be guarded against: there will not be wanting tricksters to dupe, and dupes to be tricked, into spending money in search of gold, where there is no chance of success; thus extracting labour and capital from its legitimate course, and by so doing tending to lessen, instead of increase, the nation's resources; and suppose, as in this instance is too likely to be the case, the aggregate value of the precious metal raised should not be enough to equal the cost of production, added to the money spent without any results, the balance, whatever it may be, will be so much lost to the country, and is thus extracted from it, unless made up by the increase of capital in other directions; for, whatever value may be given to gold, it is in the abstract nothing more than the representation of wealth, such as corn, coals, iron, manufactured goods, &c. The accumulation of the precious metal in the country certainly indicates national prosperity, inasmuch as it proves there are profitable markets for our products, and the power of the country to produce that which is useful and profitable—it proves that the united industry of all her children can supply her present wants, and a surplus in the form of gold to be available in time of war; but if the entire labour of the nation should be employed in producing or extracting gold, and that in the aggregate not covering the cost of obtaining it, all the gold in the Bank would soon disappear; and why, because the production not being equal to the consumption, it would walk off to other countries to pay foreigners for supplying us with necessaries—that capital we should thus have ceased to produce. If this view be correct, then whatever part of the national labour is employed in unremunerative pursuits is so much waste. We see that capital is accumulated from the well-directed energy and industrious habits of the people; but these are of no effect, unless that industry be so directed as to produce an adequate return; therefore we should have a more especial care at present, when so much unprofitable labour will be required in order to combat a foreign foe; for every man that may be employed in warfare, and every shilling expended in supplying the means of offence or defence, however necessary it may be, is so much extracted from the nation's resources, without chance of remunerative returns, consequently having a tendency to impoverish. Let all take care, then, to give a good account of what may be still left available, and not idly waste time, money, or labour, in endeavouring to produce gold, without a good chance of remunerative results.

The greatest danger at present to be apprehended from the gold-fields and schemes is that of a great part of the industry of the country, instead of being employed profitably, as it should be, being entirely extracted from the nation's resources, directed out of its legitimate course (at a time when it will be badly spared) by the ignorant and the designing. Therefore, I would call upon all interested to keep a good look-out ahead; and although it may be improper to discourage the search after gold, where there may be a good chance of obtaining it, yet avoid all expensive new-fangled machinery, until one shall be produced on sounder principles than the balls, cones, basins, triturators, and grinders, of recent inventions appear to be, which, if they do not stamp or grind the money out of your pockets, it will be, I fear, only and solely because you stand clear of them.—Wm. Tregay: *Lostwithiel, May* 8.

CRADDOCK'S BOILERS—JUCKES'S GRATE.

Sir,—I was very much struck in perusing the interesting discussions on the smoke nuisance, at the Institution of Civil Engineers, with the statement that Juckes's grate had been found inapplicable in that situation where it promised the greatest advantages—namely, in marine engines—from the impracticability of getting the working parts to stand the intense temperature excited in sea-going furnaces. What a statement is this, and yet how true! The frightful temperature of marine engine-rooms is notorious; and the consequent diseases by which stokers and engineers are prematurely cut off, is equally well known to those who pay this short-lived class of valuable men their high, but hard-earned wages. Yet these evils are unnecessary; there is no sanitory and economical amelioration more within our grasp than a perfect annihilation of these mischiefs. Every year I live I see more and more cause to be astounded at the headstrong blindness of this so-called scientific age; and to contrast its pretensions with its performance, look at our legislators, well sprinkled with the first engineering talent; yet they have not practical science enough amongst them to get air to breathe. Strangers out of doors would not suspect the fact when reading such long-winded speeches, but the word of the sufferers must be taken; and yet these men, thus gasping, propose to establish a school to instruct practical colliers in the science of ventilation. There seems an absolute and unconquerable determination to do every thing the wrong way, and struggle, like the gold amalgamators, with self-created difficulties, in persevering contempt of efficient simplicity. How long have I been writing against that dangerous and excessive combustion, which it seems deprives our steam-ships of an admirable self-feeding slow consuming furnace. From the date of the loss of the *Amazon*, when I published a letter in the *United Service Gazette*, which I thought would have been sufficient even to make an Admiralty reflect, I have spared no opportunity or leisure moment to impress upon the public mind facts as undeniable and as important as the very existence of steam itself; and yet I have laboured so much in vain that I constantly find persons of the greatest talent and experience in these matters as ignorant of the facts as if I had never put pen to paper. Have I written so unintelligibly—have I spoken less plain than a common hand-bill, which sets all the world galloping after a raree show or a new monster? Be he who or what he may, the most reverend and distant authority, or my nearest and most intimate friend, I have only one declaration to make—if you have not seen and examined what Craddock has done, you know nothing whatever of the steam-engine. You are in darkness in the middle of light. You are like a man with closed shutters, carefully trimming your candle, while the sun is blazing on the other side of the wall. The absence of curiosity in such an important business is to me a most astonishing feature. A cat with two heads, or a monkey with two tails, would speedily freight omnibuses by dozens; and yet our so-styled educated people, our philosophers and professors, and eminent engineers, hungering and thirsting after "progress," do not care to cross the threshold to see steam-engines consuming one gallon of water only per horse-power per day; and yet that fact *realised* is ultimately more important to the human family than the discovery of the gold regions in the east and in the west. Does Mr. Juckes, or his friends, or the proprietors of his patents, or the manufacturers of them, know anything of the field presented by Craddock's boilers for the adoption of his mechanism—a thousand-fold exceeding the prospect upon land? If they know it not, surely some of them must read your pages; then let them go and see.

May 9. David Mushet.

THE BRUCUTU GOLD MINING COMPANY.

Sir,—In reply to the letter in your last Journal, signed, "A Stock and Mining Broker," I have to observe that the directors of this company, so far from wishing, as your correspondent supposes, to suppress reports, have been, on the contrary, from the commencement most anxious that the shareholders should possess as much information as they themselves have in regard to their affairs, and as soon, also, as the directors have it, inasmuch as they have invariably announced the arrival of every report on the day they received it, informing the shareholders that such reports were open for their inspection at the office of the company, in the exact state in which they had been received, which is not the case with many other companies, who content themselves with having at the office a book for the inspection of shareholders, in which reports, or extracts therefrom, are copied.

Your correspondent must admit that these reports, being peculiarly the property of the shareholders, it is but right that they should have the first inspection and knowledge of their contents, and that they, as shareholders, can only be known by the production of their shares. He seems, however, to think that the offices of every company should be open to admit any person who may choose to go in, and ask to be shown reports or letters received. This practice would be a most inconvenient one, and I very much doubt its ever being generally admitted.

In regard to the publication of reports through the medium of the press, your correspondent must know that all journals who are so disposed are quite at liberty to send their reporters to make extracts from, or copy, if they are so inclined, all reports that companies receive, and that are open to the inspection of shareholders. The directors have no control over the nature and extent of the information the journals think it advisable to place before their readers; and he will admit, no doubt, that if all reports received by every company were published at length, the journals would swell to a most inconvenient size, in which shape the reading of them would become almost impossible.

Admitting to the fullest extent your correspondent's observations as to the value of the *Mining Journal* as a medium of communication and information, the directors of this company have shown themselves particularly anxious to avail themselves of that medium, and the report they presented to the last general meeting accordingly appeared at length in the very first number of your Journal after the date of the meeting. So far from suppressing any part of Capt. Treloar's report upon the Brucutu mining property, the directors are desirous, from its importance, and from the value it affixes to the property, that the report itself should be as widely circulated, and as generally known as possible, and it has always been their intention that it should appear in print, the question having only been, in the exercise of their discretion, whether this should be done before or after the next general meeting of the shareholders, which will shortly take place.—*London, May* 11. Jno. Gatliffe, Sec.

THE NOUVEAU MONDE GOLD MINING COMPANY.

Sir,—I find an allusion to me in your Journal of the 7th of January last, page 9, to the effect that "The shareholders of the Nouveau Monde likewise complain of the deficiency of accounts from Mr. Clement, their superintendent, who, it appears, reports each mail that affairs are progressing satisfactorily, at the same time no detailed statements are forwarded."

The above I declare to be a falsehood of the gravest implication, as I regularly send from this monthly a general report on the mines and reduction works, showing in a synopsis at the end the costs of every cubic foot of ground excavated, and the costs of every article carried, with the present state and reasons for carrying on the different works essential to the opening up a totally new country holding gold-bearing quartz lodes. I also send with the accounts above mentioned a statement of the debtor and creditor of the funds sent me, with other explanatory accounts. Then, again, goes home to the office of the company the fully detailed accounts of the mines, and costs of the erection of the reduction works, and of all other departments in which the money is laid out; and I can tell you that it requires the labour of three good men, who must work regularly at it to have them ready by the 8th of every month, which is generally accomplished. I have receipts in letters that these accounts have been received, and found correct.

The only accounts which appear not to have reached are those for the month of October, 1853, which, however, is not my fault, as I sent them as usual, and duplicates of which leave with this. Strange to say, all the letters that went, enclosed in the same parcel with those accounts to San Francisco, belonging to the men employed here, have arrived at their destination, as they are acknowledged.

Mount Ophir, Mariposa County, California, March 27. John H. Clement.

Note of correspondence forwarded by Stelle's express to San Francisco, to be sent on per packet of 1st Dec., 1853:—1 parcel, addressed Messrs. John Taylor and Sons [re-sent 25th March], containing original letter—J. H. Clement to J. Taylor and Sons—Nov. 24, 1853; one letter for Mr. Stainforth; superintendent's report on mines, reduction works, &c., for October, including cash statement; [Re-sent March 27] copy of reduction works cost-sheet, October; copy of mines cost-sheet, October; bills payable, 1 at 62; bills receivable (Union Bank bills); letter of advice on bill, No. 68, drawn on N. Rothschild and Son; list of home pay for Oct. J. H. Clement.

THE DISCOVERY OF GOLD IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Sir,—Few tales of fiction will bear reading a second time; not even an "important narrative" from the pen of Mr. W. L. Pattinson. This task I have, however, performed, on observing in your Journal of last Saturday a letter from that gentleman, accusing me of not having read his former one of April 22d with "sufficient care," and alleging that his statement therein contained is "that he did not find any gold in the quartz." How far these assertions are correct the following will serve to show. The writer having directed special attention to the sample marked D, "described as quartz from the bottom of the hill," informs us that this was in the first place tested by Berdan's machine, and certified to contain gold; and, secondly, that having procured "pieces chipped from the same places" as sample D, he himself extracted gold from them.

This discrepancy was the foundation of my former remarks, and is palpable enough to require no further comment, proving, as it does, that although there is evidently a want of "sufficient care," it is not on the part of Mixos.

May 10.

GOLD QUARTZ-CRUSHING MACHINERY IN NORTH WALES.

Sir,—I was much pleased with the pertinent remarks of your correspondent, "Veritas," on the debateable quartz-crushing machinery question. The spirit of the age is progression; but positively the gold quartz-crushing machinery in Great Britain is that of retrogression, inasmuch that, as late as 1834, gold quartz machinery was erected by Mr. E. Hopkins, and worked most successfully, extracting the gold without any such attractive agents as mercurial amalgams—*id est hoc genus*. At the present moment the merits of this new complicated machinery and its aids are vaunted forth as something extraordinary, as thus in this happy age we had at length discovered the philosopher's stone; and if the stone itself could not be transmuted into gold by the aid of this astonishing machinery, gold could be extracted therefrom by its chemical aids. I believe we are all agreed as to the existence of gold in the principality, and in some instances in considerable quantities. Such being the case, is John Bull to be such an egregious ass as to have palmed upon him a lot of worthless machinery, incapable of freeing the gold from its matrix, and to sit quietly down with the forlorn impression that gold cannot be extracted remuneratively from his own cherished rocks, when we have inconvertible proofs that gold can be extracted, and very profitably from quartz, where it averages only ½ oz. of gold per ton? Again, I say to those proprietors who possess and work on their property large quartz veins, yielding 1 oz. and above of gold per ton, such as that described in the Cae Mab Seifion sett, Go on and prosper; for prosper they assuredly will, and to an extent that must, ere long, astonish and convince the most sceptical, always providing they employ the simple machinery so long ago used successfully by scientific and practical men, instead of building their faith upon Brother Jonathan's new-fangled notions.—*May* 11. Nil Desperandum.

ALLEGED CONSPIRACY TO DEFRAUD MR. HAYNES.

Sir,—In an article in the *Mining Journal* of Saturday last, upon the subject of the above charge, such a very erroneous view of the affair is given, that I must beg you to allow me the opportunity of affording some explanations. You allude to "the facts disclosed in evidence," whereas, before hearing a word of evidence, the magistrate stopped the case, and we were, consequently, debarred from showing the motives for bringing the charge, further than the observation of Mr. Serjeant Thomas, that it was brought in revenge for my having opposed the discharge of the prosecutor from the Insolvent Court, and the remarks of the counsel for Mr. C. Edmunds, that it was well known he could *pay*, or the charge would never have been heard of; but these remarks you do not notice, and, while bespeaking a charitable consideration for the defendants, you nevertheless express your sincere belief that Mr. Haynes is more an object of compassion than censure. The following statement of facts will, it is hoped, induce you to alter your opinion.

Mr. Haynes is an older attorney than Mr. C. H. Edmunds. His own brother, Mr. John Jones, was in partnership with Mr. Edmunds at the time the transaction took place, and married the sister of Mr. Edmunds's wife; this Mr. Jones, however, was the attorney engaged in the prosecution. Mr. Haynes was employed in Messrs. Edmunds and Jones's office in the early part of 1851, where I was introduced to Messrs. Haynes, Bennett, and Goldsworthy, at the same time, by Mr. Robert Edmunds, and urged to join Mr. Haynes in a purchase he was about to make of the shares in question. On my requesting time to make enquiries, Mr. Haynes assured me every enquiry had been made, and that if I did not like to go into the matter he should raise the money for the purchase on his property, and go into it single handed. The *Mining Journal* was produced, with the last price quoted as 2*l*., whereas the price named for the 3400 shares, if taken in one lot, was 2500*l*., being about 15*s*. per share. Being younger than I am now, I was fool enough to become the drawer of bills for 2400*l*., which Mr. Haynes accepted, payable at a bank where he stated he would open an account in a day or two, as he should be having his half-yearly rents up from Lincolnshire, where he had freehold property producing him 600*l*. a year. The remaining 100*l*. (not 1000*l*., as mentioned by you), was to be subscribed in equal proportions by Messrs. Haynes, R. Edmunds, Bennett, and myself. I paid my portion, but the non-arrival of Mr. Haynes's remittances precluded him from paying even his share of the cost of the bill stamps, and, according to his own evidence upon oath, he paid nothing till October, when he made a payment of 64*l*., which he repaid himself, by retaining a sum of 40*l*. in cash, and appropriating a bill for 45*l*., both of which were paid by Mr. Crofts, and would have come to my hands had Mr. Haynes not intercepted them. The bills for 2400*l*. were duly endorsed by Mr. Bennett, and handed to Mr. Mayhew, in the presence of Messrs. Haynes, R. Edmunds, and myself. Upon the first bill becoming due, Mr. Haynes had no occasion to be told, as you state, that there were no shares sold, inasmuch as, in the belief that he was a respectable man, all the shares were transferred into his name, and consequently he would be the person to tell the others that there were none sold. He paid nothing whatever upon the first bill, or any other; but upon their becoming due in Dec., 1851, he absconded, taking the cost-book and all papers he could lay his hands on; and for four months evaded every effort of mine to discover his retreat. He only held three-fourths of the shares in the mine, and you, Sir, will know the effect of the cost-book being missing upon the shares held by other persons, some of whom had paid large sums of money in respect of their shares before Mr. Haynes ever heard of the mine. In Jan., 1852, he transferred all the shares in his name, first to his cousin, Mr. J. Ellington Jones, and subsequently to his brother, the Mr. John Jones already alluded to, for the purpose of effecting a sale and discharging the judgments against him, &c., handing over any balance to himself, "*as his own property*."

In consequence, however, of Mr. Haynes having thus deprived me of all means of meeting the bills, a fiat was issued in March against me upon one of his dishonoured acceptances, and Mr. Jones was served with a notice, which rendered it unsafe for him longer to hold the shares, whereupon he in writing requested his then partner, Mr. C. H. Edmunds, to go to his brother (Haynes), and "get him to do what was right," giving as his reason for making the request, "the apprehension that the prejudice he has so repeatedly evinced towards me (causelessly I know) would disincline him to attend to my suggestions." Mr. Edmunds accordingly went to Mr. Haynes, and the ultimate result was that Mr. Haynes re-transferred the shares to me, and they were sold through Mr. John Smith to Mr. James Smith. By Mr. Haynes's direction a portion of the money received was paid over to Mr. Edmunds and Mr. Eason, in order that I "should not have all the money, and throw him overboard," and Mr. Edmunds had, previous to this charge, accounted upon oath for this money. Mr. Haynes, considering I had not treated him with sufficient consideration, sued me in December, 1852, for "balance of account," and although he supported his claim by the strongest evidence he could give, the verdict was in my favour, and he was arrested in August, 1853, for my taxed costs of the action, 9*l*. He remained in prison until January, 1854, at my suit alone, when his own sister, Miss Jones, lodged a detainer against him for 70*l*., whereupon he filed his schedule in the Insolvent Court, and in his "Estate Paper" describes his yearly income from his property as "*Eighteen pounds*, subject to deductions for repairs," &c. This, Sir, is the same property that, to obtain the shares, he represented as producing him 600*l*. a year, and his "*expectations*" are in his schedule described as "*none*." I, being a judgment creditor, opposed his discharge, and he only obtained it in the end of February last, and on the 13th April I received the summons, the hearing of which was the subject of your notice. He was, therefore, not driven to the court on account of the bills, as would appear by your remarks: his brother appeared in the schedule as a creditor for 1300*l*., and his father for 600*l*.

I will only add that, although Mr. Haynes well knows that but for Mr. Smith's money he would have been hopelessly in prison at this moment, he has done all in his power to prevent Mr. Smith enjoying any benefit from his purchase; and in a letter published by you on the 25th of last March, Mr. Haynes alleges that "Mr. Smith was *tricked out of his money*." If this is true, Mr. Haynes's only grievance can be that he himself has not participated in the proceeds of a fraud. And that, notwithstanding Mr. Haynes's assertions, it will be found that Mr. Smith has as good a title to the mine as attaches to the holder of shares in any mine under the Cost-book System; the character of Mr. John Bennett, of South Petherwin, being too much at stake to allow any such groundless allegations as Mr. Haynes's to obtain credence, or to allow me to become liable for the amount under which I have, on the faith of

Mr. Bennett's representations, guaranteed Mr. Smith's title, by a Deed of Covenant, but not, as you state, on behalf of Mr. Haynes, who is perfectly aware that he has no claim for a sixpence, but the contrary, and he has, consequently, taken no step for proceeding with the proposed reference. A. ELBOROUGH.

12, *Old Jewry-chambers, May* 12.

CARBERY WEST MINING COMPANY.

SIR,—Referring to a communication in last week's Journal, as one of the appointed committee of investigation, I cannot pass it over without making a statement of such facts as have come to my knowledge respecting this misconducted association. It is now just two years since the prospectus was issued, and every possible inducement was held out to get the public to invest. The mine was divided into 30,000 shares, of 10s. each, 8000 of which were given for the lease, but no money. The self-appointed management, who did not invest a shilling in the concern, made rules which contained little more than the amount they were to receive for their services in getting up the company, in addition to the free shares given by the lessors; and no sooner was 4500*l.* subscribed, than they abstracted, without the knowledge or consent of the subscribers, not only the amount they had the conscience to name in the rules, but were proceeding considerably beyond, when their career was cut short by Messrs. Crossby, the brokers, who turned them out, and nominated the present management, who were supposed to be men who had both money and characters at stake: at the same time a resolution was passed that the directors should not receive any remuneration from the subscriptions until the concern was in a profitable condition; but I can confidently state that until very recently, if not at present, they have been paying themselves for attendance. Fifteen months having elapsed, and the subscribers not being able to obtain any statement of accounts, it was only in consequence of several letters you were kind enough to publish that a meeting of shareholders was obtained, when it was resolved that quarterly meetings should be held; and it appeared that 3000*l.* had been expended, but how no one could comprehend; consequently a committee was appointed of three shareholders, Messrs. Lane, Stevens, and Lucas, and two directors, Messrs. Peter and Bingham, for the purpose of framing new rules and regulations, auditing the accounts, and reporting on the future prospects of the association. We had one meeting, and framed new rules, which were to be submitted for the approbation of the shareholders, and adjourned for a few days previous to investigating the accounts. Since then I have repeatedly called at the office, and written to the secretary, who assured me that I should be informed when the meeting took place. Seven months have elapsed, and the good time appears to be as far off as ever, although I addressed the following note to the chairman, which was passed over in silence:—

Dec. 13, 1853.

DEAR SIR,—I have waited on Mr. Manly several times, but can obtain no information respecting the "committee of investigation." I presume the general meeting will be called by advertisement the 2d of next January, according to the rules; but, before then, I certainly consider that the accounts ought to be audited, and the report laid before the meeting, as resolved. No time is to be lost, if anything is intended to be done; and I must remark that I cannot comprehend your apathy in the matter, considering the number of shares you hold. I assure you, I have no other motive in urging the subject than a sincere wish to see the company placed on a solid foundation, conducted in an open and business-like manner, with that respectable reputation which is so necessary to success, but which, I am sorry to say, is at present so much required in Irish mining companies. Should your proceedings be conducted with these motives in view, I should be most happy to co-operate, with all the influence at the command of, Your most obedient servant,

John Peters, Esq. FREDERICK LUCAS.

It being evidently intended that no meeting of shareholders, or any other meeting, is to be held, I must take this opportunity of protesting against the directors for their unbusiness-like conduct in not rendering a satisfactory account of the money entrusted to their stewardship, and not holding periodical general meetings, and of resigning the commission with which I was entrusted again into the hands of the shareholders. And as it appears that the whole of the subscriptions have been muddled away, except about 500*l.*, without any particular result, it now remains for the shareholders to call a meeting among themselves, and adopt such measures as they may consider necessary to preserve this acknowledged fine property from evident ruin. I cannot conclude without remarking that, if this is a specimen of the "Cost-book System," the sooner the Government interferes with the "common-sense principle" the better it will be for all concerned.—*May* 11. FREDERICK LUCAS.

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE GORN MINE.

I have for some time thought of asking permission for a small space in the *Mining Journal*, for the purpose of calling the attention of the shareholders to this mine.

Having had the management of the Gorn Mine for nine years, I presume, by close observation, I have obtained a pretty accurate information as to the lodes, and also the working of the mine; the best test of which is the plain fact of the amount of ore sold from the mine during my management, when compared with that of the present; and I must certainly confess my surprise at not seeing a letter from some of the shareholders, enquiring how it is that a mine regularly raising ores, and with such excellent prospects, should, since it had changed hands and under fresh management, have not yet sent a single ton of ore to market.

First, then, I would say to those interested in the undertaking, it is clearly understood that the object of the late proprietor in forming a company for the more effectual working the sett was solely with the view of purchasing additional machinery; and for sinking down upon the ore by a new shaft, and following it in depth; and if that had been done, there can be little doubt that the Gorn Mine would be yielding a profit; in place of which I find that the capital is being spent in shafts and cross-cuts, which can answer no purpose but that of squandering the shareholders' money, the work in these cross-cuts having been before proved. A period when ore was selling at 17*l.* per ton was not, however, a time to delay operations, when it was well known that the ore made in depth. I would say, as a simple miner, yet of some practice, it is of no use scratching upon the surface: if you wish to prove the mine, you must go down at least 20 fms. below any of the present workings.

I consider the object of the present company was to continue the deep adit level, and to sink an engine-shaft. Now, how far these views have been carried out, or a correct judgment exercised, or whether the money expended in speculative cross-cuts was a judicious outlay, is a matter which prudence forbids me entering upon; but I merely take notice of the subject because I cannot help thinking that a large quantity of ore may be raised from a portion of the work now in operation; and that if the capital was judiciously laid out, profitable results would follow.

But in making these remarks, I must be understood to impute no blame to the present manager on the mine (Capt. Maynard), seeing that he is under the controul of a London management: my wish is to arouse the shareholders to their own interest, believing that plenty of ore can be raised at the Gorn Mine. THOS. OWEN.

Llanidloes, May 6. Late Captain of the Gorn Mine.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

WHEAL ZION, AND ITS MANAGEMENT.

SIR,—I beg you to allow me a short space in your next Journal to reply to two letters, fathered upon James Bray and John Sims. The scribes should have better disguised their style, and omitted their well-known idioms, if they would transfer, *incognito*, their productions to humbler hands, as it is a fact to all who know the former individual, at least, that he must labour hard and long to render a written sentence intelligible, or comprehend the simplest calculations in arithmetic; I do not censure him for his misfortune of being ignorant, but for his assumption. I do not think it worth my while to follow in the wake of personal invectives, although I have ample and indisputable means of doing so. It is not correct that I received 900*l.*—744*l.* being the amount of my loan to the company.

I stated in my last that about 1200*l.* had been paid for engine and materials, which was all really belonging to the operations up to my retirement. I do not remember saying to Capt. Bray since last October (27th) that I should probably be re-established as purser. But I remember that, on the 6th Dec., my father told me Capt. Bray had that morning said to him, "I wish Mr. Vivian was purser here again; I could willingly go to any place in the world with your son." Not so, however, was the case with me towards him; for having found him to deliberately frame, and as stoutly maintain, a wilful falsehood, and having since that time found his conduct so tortuous and disingenuous in reference to the mine, I felt disgusted with, and could place no further confidence in him. The falsehood referred to relates to money paid him by Mr. W. Watson for me; and so impressive was it, that that gentleman has since, in conversation, reverted to it.

I find, on referring to my ledger, that my monthly charges at Zion amounted fully to nine or ten guineas; but it was money advanced for the mine and horse-hire, all above six guineas per month. Of the horse-hire, the captain himself kept the account, and when, on the 22d of March, 1852, I asked him if 2*s.* per day was too much for my horse, he said, "No, not enough; it should be 2*s.* 6*d.*" This sum was charged by him in his day-book, in Mr. Guest's (the driver) name, from which I copied it into the cost-book. The captain has more than once stated how convenient he found my horse at night in cases of breakage.

The adventurers who attended the meeting on the 3d Sept., 1851, held at the mine, and who were shown the lode and ore by Captain James Bray, know whether the "course" was not 1½ ft. wide, and, if it was not, could have seen the falsity. Doubtless, the same gentlemen can remember certain buttons of copper exhibited at the meeting, with assayers' letters bearing the produces. If, then, the ore is, as said at the meeting by father to have been, worth 8*l.* per ton (and not 12*l.* as the captain incorrectly states), judging from the sealed assay sent by post, how is it possible a "fraud" or "wilful mistake" *could* be committed by my father?

Unfortunately for the truth, the captain's obtuseness cannot unravel what his ignorance of the facts has mystified; he mixes up the dates, and tortures the whole into a truthless jumble. The estimate of 8*l.* per ton was made on the 3d September, at the meeting. On the 15th of the same month a gentleman from Plymouth offered my father 8*l.* per share for 100 shares, which he refused. The sample proving the ore worth only 2*l.* per ton was taken on the 31st October, nearly two months after the meeting, during the greater part of which time the ore, consisting of black oxide, was exposed to heavy showers on the floors, from a misunderstanding with the samplers; hence the depreciation. At the latter date the price of shares had descended to 3*l.* What, then, is the captain's audacious statement but a libellous falsehood? Does he not consider that, if the charge had a vestige of truth in it, he has allowed too long a time to elapse in bringing it to the light to admit of *its* truth and *his* honesty being reconciled together. I did not dispute that the 5000*l.* alluded to had been spent in the mine; but I demurred against the way in which it had been spent, and, with good reason, I still demur.

Now, what does the letter fathered upon the captain amount to, but a parcel of groundless assumptions, illogical deductions, and coarse insults to my father, who taught him what he knows of forming letters, and to distinguish between mundic and copper, which we are assured, by ocular proofs, he did not know on coming to Wheal Zion. But for my father's kindness, he would probably have been at this moment where hundreds of his superiors are toiling—that is, in a sump-shaft, or like place, more consonant with his merits, and to which he will, no doubt, again gravitate.

I could, if necessary, enter into the minutiæ of sundry matters standing between the company and the captain, which, for want of space, I defer till my next. I have been careful to furnish myself with dates, the more easily to prove my charges. To empty my budget, methinks, would cause to cease the captain's "wonder at my outcry," and make manifest other "aims" than those of "serving his employers." In dispensing with the captain, I would remark that *he* has been heard to assert most wicked things against me. If he can vouch for their accuracy, let him publish them; but let him bear in mind that, if false, his libels may, at a fitting time, induce me to jeopardise his liberty.

In reply to the letter signed John Sims, *seriatim*, I admit, as above, the charge for my horse of 2*s.* 6*d.* per day, the account of which was charged in the driver's name. I distinctly told the captain to charge in his day-book single hours, quarter days, and half days, as the case might be of the horse's working. The day-book, if extant, will show this fact. The horse I bought of Mr. William Teague, who is prepared to state that I paid him 20*l.* for the same. I kept the horse three months, and after consulting with the captain and Mr. Guest, the driver (the latter of whom said to me, "You ought to get 15*l.* for this horse, sir"), I charged the company 12*l.*, with Mr. Bray's privity, in the name of the vendor, Mr. Teague. After ten months' labour only, the horse, then worth 16*l.*, was disposed of for 10*l.*, and another obtained about three months ago, costing 20*l.*, and at a period when about 40 tons of coals were in the yard, drawn, with 60 tons more, by a common carrier.

What Capt. Sims says of my family supplying the mine with certain materials is a complete romance; not a syllable of it is true. I never charged, or paid, to my recollection, 1*d.* to any member of my family for such articles during my office. I am aware the name of Vivian, of Tuckingmill, is charged, but I have not the honour of his relationship.

The purser would, no doubt, prove me false, if he could; but, happily for me, I possess the means of neutralising the venom of his bite. He denies having told me he was the principal proprietor of the foundry. He told me it was *his* foundry; no second or third party was named. Let him recall the events of the 29th last Dec., in the front of Golding's Hotel, Callington, when he stated, "I am going to appeal against the income-tax." I replied, "You ought not to appeal, unless they have overcharged you, as they have me." "Why, I have no income at all," he rejoined; "I pay all my money away in *my foundry*, and have nothing left.

I shall only say, in reference to the scurrilous remarks relative to my father, that to this moment he has not read my letter of the 29th April, nor was he aware in the least of any correspondence of the present unhappy nature. Whatever he did at the mine was with an object of ulterior benefit to the company. Nor did a propensity so malicious exist in his mind, either against the owners of the soil, the purser's old masters, or the tenant of the soil, the purser's present partner, as I am told, to induce him wilfully to destroy their land. I am certain, if the purser made it worth his while to enquire, my father would show him his plans for the future, connected with his operations at Wheal Zion; and although incomprehensible to amateurs, they have been understood and appreciated by men of practical knowledge.

Culstock, May 8. H. C. VIVIAN.

Meetings of Mining Companies.

LAS INFANTAS MINING COMPANY.

A meeting of shareholders was held at the offices of the company, Queen-street-place, on Thursday, Mr. R. W. KENNARD in the chair.

The advertisement calling the meeting having been read, the following report was submitted:—

In conformity with the Deed of Settlement, this meeting has been called by the directors, two of whom Mr. R. W. Kennard and Mr. P. Clay, retire from the direction, but are eligible, and present themselves for re-election.

The complete registration of the company was effected on the 8th June. Shortly afterwards a staff, consisting of the manager, Mr. Joseph Lee Thomas, a gentleman of considerable engineering skill, Mr. W. Troleaso, a mining captain of known ability and experience, and a well-selected body of 14 miners and artizans, were dispatched to Linares, where they had been preceded for some time by M. de la Grange. That gentleman remained with them until the close of September, affording the most valuable advice and assistance; and in the meantime, in accordance with the original agreement made with him, he secured for the company, at the cost of registration only, an extension of cession, exceeding that originally acquired, being eight new pertinencias, bearing similar favourable indications with those already possessed by the company.

To further satisfy themselves of the value and capabilities of the mine, the directors availed themselves of the services of Mr. W. Michell, a mining captain, well acquainted with the Linares district, which he was about to visit on account of another company. A copy of Captain Michell's report on the property held by this company was forwarded to each shareholder.

Unavoidable delay in forwarding to the mine the requisite engines, hauling machines, tools, &c., has occurred, in consequence of the great difficulty in obtaining freight; the operations at the mine, however, have not been materially impeded thereby. The machinery is now in Spain, and will be forwarded to Linares, together with the Guadal canal engine, which, purchased last autumn, and removed to Seville, has remained there during the entire winter, owing to the badness of the road from that town to Linares Fortunately, the mine has hitherto been almost entirely free from water.

In the course of operations which, from the first formation of this company, the directors have deemed it advisable to adopt at the mine, they have found its improving indications to be in accordance with the promises held out by M. de la Grange; while from the report of the manager, which will be submitted to you, it will be seen that the mine is developing itself in strict conformity with the general character of those in the district of Linares, which, as must be well-known to many of the shareholders, are productive at a greater depth only than has yet been reached at the Las Infantas Mine.

In the report of the auditors, appended to the balance-sheet to the 31st December, the attention of the directors has been called to the large amount of arrears due upon the deposit. They have the pleasure to announce that the deposit has since been paid on 1770 shares; and they have reason to believe that a portion of the remainder (675) may be expected to be paid upon by the allottees.

In conformity with the Deed of Settlement, the directors have given notice of the first and second calls due on the shares of this company; but as the funds in hand were sufficient to meet the expenditure on the works at the mine, they have not enforced their payment. It now, however, becomes necessary that such calls should be paid, to enable the directors to meet the engagements of the company, and to carrying on the operations at the mine. These operations will be restricted as much as possible to deepening the shafts already sinking on the two principal lodes, and driving the adit level. Every effort will be made to thus prove the mine in depth, in as short a time, and at as small an expense as is compatible with true economy.

The directors trust, therefore, that the shareholders will at once place in their hand, the funds requisite for this purpose; and that the result may shortly prove successful as they desire, and have every reason to expect.

Mr. Cox asked the chairman whether the first and second calls on 6753 shares had been paid upon?—The CHAIRMAN said they had not.

Mr. Cox considered himself entitled to ask these questions, having not only paid his first but his second call.

The CHAIRMAN said, that in order to be in *order*, they should have a motion before the board; and, therefore, he would move that the report be received and adopted. This being their first meeting since the formation of the company he might, perhaps, be excused in offering a few observations in addition to the information contained in the report. In calling this meeting they had, he might observe, strictly followed the directions contained in their Deed of Settlement. In the first place they would see that two directors retired from office, but were eligible for re-election. The chairman (himself) and the deputy-chairman (Mr. Percival Clay) tendered their resignation first, but offered themselves again for the consideration of the meeting. With respect to the progress made, it had not been so satisfactory as the directors could have wished; still there had been nothing discouraging. They expected to have been able to have laid before the meeting something more decisive, and were much disappointed in not being able to do so. The fact was, there had been delays in sending out tools, and in obtaining residences for the workmen. They began with very great zeal, and had traced the workings of the ancients. Some of the reports they had received were encouraging, and some were not so much so. As a large shareholder, he was naturally anxious about the matter; but it was some relief to him to find that the Linares began in a similar way as this company had begun, and for the first portion of its time there was very little encouragement for the adventurers. Their experience had been this company's. They had, however, found some ore, showing a very considerable richness of lead and silver, and they fully expected, when they had got down the same depth as the Linares, to meet with the same results that followed the working of that mine. What had been their success would, it was hoped, be this company's. They would endeavour to get down in depth with all possible expedition, and there they hoped to find the lead in very considerable abundance. But the meeting must bear in mind that their time had been occupied in sinking shafts and other preparatory operations, so that anything like a large return of ore could hardly have been expected. He hoped, however, they would find the directors' next report sufficiently encouraging to induce them to go on, and that they would meet with the same fortunate results as others. M. de la Grange, of whom they purchased the property, was as sanguine of success as ever, and was still a very large shareholder. Capt. Michell, who was engaged by another company (the New Linares) to inspect their property, had also been employed to make a survey of this, and his report was very satisfactory. The effect of these reports upon his (the chairman's) mind was this—that although the directors could not confidently tell the shareholders that their prospects were beyond a doubt, they would, if realised, amply repay the adventurers for their outlay. In conclusion, he would merely add, that if any shareholder wished to elicit information, and would ask any question, it should be frankly answered.

Mr. Cox said it was not his intention to move any amendment; still, as a shareholder, and having paid up every call, he ought not to let this meeting to pass over without expressing his dissent from the manner in which the directors had allowed these calls to remain unpaid. He thought there had been a considerable want of diligence on the part of the directors, when he found that there were no less than 6775 shares upon which not a shilling, with the exception of the 1*l.* deposit, had been paid. This appeared to him to be a fault on the part of the directors, for not taking energetic measures to obtain payment. There might have been difficulties and impediments in obtaining good roads and tools for the workmen, but if the directors had taken proper steps these difficulties would have disappeared like snow before the sun. He contended that it was not right to make the second call while there were 6775*l.* in arrear, and thus make the good pay for the bad. He wished, therefore, to ask the chairman how many shareholders had paid the second call?

The CHAIRMAN said, their friend had very fairly, and with a very candid spirit, put the question, and he was much obliged to him for doing so, because it enabled him (the chairman) to answer it, if not satisfactorily, at least honestly. Mr. Cox seemed to think that the directors had not performed their duties with energy, and therefore that the company had suffered. He could assure Mr. Cox that the company had not been affected in the smallest degree; everything had been done that could be done, and no delay had arisen from not having the amount of these calls in hand. The principal delay had been caused by the workmen's tools, which they had sent out, not having arrived earlier at their destination. They were ordered at the first meeting of the board, and at that time there was a perfect mania for mining; the consequence was, that they experienced the greatest difficulty in getting the orders executed, and when they were executed could not get them freighted. These difficulties had been most perplexing. But this was not all; the goods were all sent out, but when they arrived at Seville they were impounded by the authorities, with whom communication had since taken place, and the goods in all probability would be restored. He could assure his friend that there had not been any delay for the want of money. Perhaps his friend was right in saying there had been a little want of zeal. To that charge he (the chairman) must himself plead guilty. He had looked every day at the bankers' account, and so long as he saw there were ample funds he did not concern himself about the matter; but when he found that the funds had become considerably diminished, he then began to make a stir, and visited the offices every day; and when he ascertained that in several instances the deposits had not been paid, he would frankly tell the meeting that he would not pay his first call himself, nor his second call; but he was now quite ready to pay both. If the directors could by any means have apprised the shareholders of their position with regard to the non-payment of these calls, they would most willingly have done so. His friend said, "How could you make these calls, when the deposits were not paid?" Now, the directors did not make these calls; the Deed of Settlement specially provided that they should be made at such a date and such a date, and if they could have delayed making them they would have done so. They were now, however, nearly straight, and the time had come when all those in arrear should pay up. In fact, these calls must be paid, and those who had not paid would be charged interest.

In answer to Mr. Cox, the SECRETARY said, that about 350 had paid their second call.

The CHAIRMAN said, as he happened to be one of the parties in arrear, he would give a cheque for the amount due to-morrow morning.

A SHAREHOLDER observed that they were much indebted to their chairman for having gone so minutely into detail, although he (the shareholder) thought it unnecessary that he should have done so: the names of the directors were a sufficient guarantee for the stability of any undertaking with which they were connected. It was true, as the chairman had said, that no inconvenience had been felt, or that the property had suffered, in consequence of the calls not having been paid. But why? because the directors had had the use of the money of those who had paid, and he thought that the directors ought to pay interest for the use of that money. Something must be done to get in these arrears, and those who were in arrear must pay interest.

The CHAIRMAN said, if no other gentleman had any remark to make, he would now move that the report be received, printed, and circulated amongst the shareholders.

The proposition was seconded, and carried unanimously.

The manager's report having been read was also ordered to be printed.

Mr. Cox said he had to submit a resolution, which he hoped would find a seconder. He might be permitted, perhaps, before he put the resolution, to correct the chairman with respect to the calls having been made in accordance with the Deed of Settlement. There was no specific time mentioned in the deed, but it left it entirely to the directors to make the calls when they pleased; but they were not to make them till all the calls had been paid. There was another clause in the Deed of Settlement which empowered the directors to make the parties in arrear pay 5 per cent. upon their calls, and it also gave them the power to forfeit all shares upon which the calls were not paid. He would, therefore, move "That unless the deposit and interest of the 675 shares, and the first call and interest due on the 6755 shares, be at once paid, proceedings be taken for forfeiting the same, or enforcing the payment of the calls." He (Mr. Cox) thought the directors would be obliged to him for having armed them with this resolution. It might so happen that some of them had friends who would ask for indulgence, but this resolution would put it out of the power of the directors to grant any such favour; they must treat all alike.

The CHAIRMAN said he thought they should all profit by the remarks which Mr. Cox had made. He felt that they were much indebted to that gentleman for his legal acumen, although he could assure the meeting that he had not been professionally engaged. With regard to the calls having been made in the way they had, the dates were so marked on the share certificates. The directors, however, would now take more vigorous steps, and he hoped the next time they met they would have the satisfaction of producing a better bill of health. The fact was they had been too kind, but now that they were armed with Mr. Cox's formidable resolution they would be able to shut up their bowels of mercy against all entreaties for further indulgence.

The resolution having been seconded, was carried unanimously.

The retiring directors, and also the auditors, were unanimously re-elected.

The CHAIRMAN thanked the meeting for their mark of confidence, observing that they were much indebted to Mr. Percival Clay (the other director who was re-elected), whose friendly connections in Spain had materially strengthened the views of the directors.

Mr. CLAY thanked the meeting for their expression of confidence in him, and hoped that at their next meeting they would have an opportunity of congratulating each other on their prosperity. It should be remembered, however, that in Spain things moved slowly, the roads being bad, and almost impassable six months of the year for heavy weights. At present the mine was no depth; but in the course of a few months they would be able, he believed, to lay before the shareholders something very satisfactory.

Mr. THOMAS (a director) observed, that there was not the least reason to suppose that this mine was not as rich as any in the district; and, in answer to a question on the subject, stated that the specimens which had been assayed had produced a larger per centage of silver than the ore from the Linares.

The CHAIRMAN moved a vote of thanks to their manager at the mine, the mining captain, and the working staff, which was carried unanimously.

A vote of thanks to the chairman and directors concluded the meeting.

TINCROFT MINING COMPANY.

An adjourned meeting of shareholders was held at the offices of Mr. P. Stainsby, Salvador House, Bishopsgate, on Tuesday,

Mr. R. HODGSON in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN observed, that those who were present at the last meeting would probably remember that Mr. Tyrie had a report prepared, which he said he should like to be taken into consideration by the committee. The circumstances detailed in that report had been investigated, and the directors, after careful deliberation, had made the following report:—

The meeting held on the 11th of April was adjourned to this day (May 9), to allow of the directors conferring with Mr. Tyrie and his friend, Mr. Williams, the mining engineer, as to the practicability of altering the drawing operations of the mine, by sinking the incline shaft and erecting a man-engine for the ascent and descent of the miners. On the following day Mr. Williams had a long interview with some of the directors, the result of which was, that the mine would require two incline shafts and two man-engines to carry out Mr. William's propositions, at an estimated cost of 3800*l.* The directors had again had a long meeting with Mr. Tyrie and Mr. Williams on the 4th of May, the result of which was, that he would write his views as to the working of the mine, and the services he could give the company if required, and what remuneration he would ask for them. After the last interview, the directors have thought it necessary to have an inspection of the mine made by a well-known Cornish captain, and such report shall be laid before the shareholders as soon as they receive it: this captain will be accompanied by Capt. C. Thomas, of Dolcoath, who will go through the mine on behalf of the lord.

Mr. TYRIE enquired whether the proposition submitted by him at the last meeting had been taken into consideration, as the directors' report was silent upon the subject. His proposition was to the effect that a financial committee be appointed to enquire into the expenditure, that no stores of any kind be purchased without the consent of that committee, and that the allowance to the directors be suspended until the mine was in a more prosperous state.

The minutes having been referred to, it was found that the proposition was not entered.—The CHAIRMAN said that Mr. Tyrie withdrew his proposition.

Mr. TYRIE denied having done so, and complained that the proceedings were most irregular and out of order. He had waited upon Mr. Stainsby to ascertain the result of the committee's deliberations, and Mr. Stainsby very courteously assured him that after the meeting he should be communicated with, but he (Mr. Tyrie) had neither heard one word from Mr. Stainsby or anybody else from that time to the present.—Mr. HADOW said, that as it was an adjourned meeting it was quite competent for the meeting to entertain Mr. Tyrie's proposition.

The CHAIRMAN said he did not think the meeting could entertain the proposition; Mr. Tyrie having withdrawn his motion, he could not restore it.

Mr. TYRIE then drew up a proposition, similar in effect to that which he had before submitted; but on its being placed in the hands of Mr. Sewell, the attorney retained on the part of the directors, that gentleman said it was a proposition which the directors could not carry out. The shareholders could only suggest to the directors; they could not compel them to come to a resolution, and this resolution was neither more nor less than a *vote of want of confidence*.

The CHAIRMAN said the directors were most desirous of meeting all the views of the shareholders with regard to the management of the mine, but the fact was, they were not sufficiently rich to adopt them.

Mr. BERRY said he had no wish to make any statement which might be considered unpalatable to the directors, but the truth was that he and others had found that everything had been grossly mismanaged. The number of engines which they had at work was absurd, and one-half of them useless; a large sum of money might, therefore, have been saved in the item of coals, which last year amounted to 3600*l.* If they suppressed only two of these engines they would save 500*l.*, to say nothing of the oil and workmen's wages. They did not find fault with the management for the simple reason of finding fault. They had looked upon the matter as mercantile men, expecting to derive a profit for the outlay of their capital. If the directors did not feel themselves competent they ought to seek assistance, and find means to carry on the undertaking in a more business-like manner. They objected to the use of the man-engine. He had read a very able letter upon this subject in the *Mining Journal* a few night since, and which he would recommend to the perusal of the directors. The writer clearly showed the great facility which these machines afford in descending and ascending. He should say that it took at least three-quarters of an hour to go down the Tincroft Mine, and about the same time to come up, all which time would be saved, and the men would be in better condition to go on with their work, if they had this machinery in use. It was a very laborious and a very serious operation going down a mine 150 fms., and perpendicularly. There were many other things which would be of advantage to the shareholders, if the directors would only take the trouble to look into them. The directors were very good easy sort of gentlemen to pay away money, but it was not right of them, when any suggestion was offered by the shareholders, to pooh pooh at it, as they had done. These man-engines were suggested as a matter of saving, but the directors said—"Oh no, it is too expensive; we can't entertain it." They seemed to forget that they were all in a state of transition, and that they wished to keep pace with the spirit of the age.

Mr. HADOW said he quite agreed with Mr. Sewell that the proposition of Mr. Tyrie could not be entertained, but he did not think Mr. Sewell would contend that the shareholders had not the power to form a committee of enquiry. It was, therefore, for the meeting to-day to say whether they would adopt such a course.

Mr. TYRIE observed that a month had passed away, and nothing had been done; in fact, they were in a worse position than they were at the last meeting.

Mr. HADOW: The question is whether you are spending more money than you ought. I am not saying that you are, but that is the allegation, and which, I think, you are bound to answer.

The CHAIRMAN said he should be very happy to meet any gentleman competent to go into the question. He should be very happy to meet Mr. Pryor for one, although he never had any communication with that gentleman, or had even spoken to him before; but from his great practical experience he did not know any gentleman more competent to undertake such an investigation. He should be very happy to hear Mr. Pryor's views upon the subject now, for he felt satisfied, from his experience, he entertained a very different opinion from some of the gentlemen who had complained of the management.

Mr. PRYOR said, with regard to the financial position of the company he could say nothing from merely going through the cost-sheet. He did not think Mr. Williams, the gentleman who had reported for Mr. Tyrie, had a very correct knowledge of the value of mining materials, taking his estimate of the materials upon this mine as an example. He told them that they were worth from 24,000*l.* to 25,000*l.* This was calculated to mislead the public; they all knew that the materials were not worth one-half that amount. With regard to the man-engine, it was a very great comfort, and very useful for mines that were paying well. They had made a mistake in the sale of their tinstuff, which was of too poor a character to pay for the working. With regard to the pumps, they were indispensable; but as to the question of the man-engine, at present he thought they had more important business to think of, and that was how they should get off the payment of their dues. It was quite clear that it was no use bringing ore to market if it would not pay the costs, and their ore was at present very poor. The coals, on the present system of purchasing them, ought to cost but 17*s.* 9*d.* a ton, but they could very soon remedy that by tender. If they were to go carefully into the working of the mine they might strike off several of the materials. He quite agreed with Mr. Williams that they had too many smiths, and he believed the machinery to be very imperfect.

Mr. HADOW thought Mr. Pryor had told them quite enough to warrant an enquiry. Let the shareholders be represented by a committee; there were points which were quite worthy of investigation; but let it be done, not in an angry spirit. Let them go into the various items of expenditure—into the extra costs of the man-engine, the machinery, the smiths' work, and the financial position of the company. At present there was no imputation against the directors as far as he could see, but there were matters that called for investigation.

Mr. HEALL was sorry to see a house divided, but it was quite evident that this mine was going wrong, and had been going wrong for the last year or two. He considered it had got into a deplorable state, and that it now became the duty of every shareholder to look well into the management. The lord had taken off his dues, or was about to do so, and he would recommend the directors to follow so good an example, by performing their duties gratuitously, until their prospects became more encouraging. He (Mr. Heall) had said years ago that if this mine had been con-

ducted on the Cost-book Principle it would have paid much larger dividends, and he had no doubt would have continued paying them.

Mr. Hadow proposed that a committee of three shareholders (with power to add two to their number) be appointed, to examine all accounts, books, and papers, belonging to the mine, both here and at the mine; to obtain a survey of the mine, and the opinion of competent persons as to the best method to be pursued for the future working thereof, and as to the general system of management on the mine; and that the expenses of this committee be paid by the manager of the mine out of the company's funds.

Mr. T. C. Mundey seconded the proposition, which was carried unanimously.

On the motion of Mr. Hadow, seconded by Mr. Mundey, Messrs. Pryor, Tyrie, and Peter Watson, were appointed the committee of investigation.

Mr. Pryor, at the urgent request of Mr. Hodgson, consented to accept the office of director, in the room of a gentleman who had retired from office.—The proceedings then terminated.

WHEAL ZION MINING COMPANY.

A special general meeting of adventurers was held at the offices St. Helen's-place, Bishopsgate, on Monday.

Mr. Freeman, of Bath, proposed that Mr. Thomas Gosse should take the chair.

Mr. Wm. Lemon Oliver moved as an amendment that Mr. Stubbs be requested to take the chair.—This proposition was seconded by Mr. Peter Watson, and on being put to the meeting, was carried by a show of hands, whereupon Mr. Freeman demanded a scrutiny.

Mr. Oliver apprehended that there was no necessity for a scrutiny, nor ought one to be demanded. The position of Mr. Gosse was this:—he had been endeavouring to obtain for himself the secretaryship, and he (Mr. Oliver) objected most strongly to a gentleman who wished to attain such a position, and whose feelings could not be said to be impartial, presiding over the meeting. Mr. Stubbs was the most fit and proper person to take the chair, and he ought to do so, from the circumstance of there having been ten votes in his favour, and five only against him.

A Bath Shareholder: But you are on your own ground, and, of course, can produce a larger show of hands than the Bath shareholders.

Mr. Gosse observed, that although the Bath shareholders were not so strong in number as the London shareholders, he had himself the proxies of thirty gentlemen who were all in favour of the objects which they had met to discuss, and it was but fair that those gentlemen should be represented.

After some discussion, Mr. Oliver withdrew his amendment, and the business of the meeting was proceeded with,—

Mr. Thomas Gosse, of Bath, in the chair.

The notice convening the meeting having been read, the chairman observed that they had met to discuss three objects:—Firstly, the re-constituting the committee of management; secondly, the appointing new agents and officers; and, thirdly, removing the office of the company from London to Bath. These three objects were very simple, and might soon be determined. He proposed to take the last first—that was, the removal of the offices. Most of the shareholders were aware that this mine was started at Bath, and that it had since been taken away from that management and transferred to London. The Bath shareholders felt much disappointed at such a result; but having regained their strength, they had come prepared for a trial of that strength, and for which purpose they had convened this meeting.

Mr. Fuller: But is there no ground of complaint against the London shareholders?—The Chairman said he should be very sorry to enter into any personal matter, and would much rather that the question should be decided without any unnecessary discussion.

Mr. Peter Watson: You state that you wish to regain the management of the property, and surely we are entitled to know upon what grounds.

The Chairman, on being pressed, said that the Bath shareholders considered their property had not been well managed in London. They further believed that they had the majority of shareholders in their favour, and therefore they wished to have the management removed to Bath.

Mr. Watson: And that is all?

The Chairman (after a pause): Yes, that is all—(after another pause)—I do not wish to enter into any particulars, unless called upon to specify them.

Mr. Stubbs said, the reason why the management had been removed to London, was the inefficient manner in which the affairs were conducted at Bath; and he believed that the Bath shareholders were at the time very glad of the removal. There never was, in the opinion of those who had visited the mine at that period, any undertaking so wretchedly conducted. There were not more than six men at work on the mine, and everything was in a most dilapidated condition.

The Chairman: You have stated what you conceive to be the reason why the management was removed to London. I will now state the reason why we are desirous of its being removed to Bath. We are of opinion that you have grossly mismanaged the property, and that you have misappropriated our money, and frittered it away upon useless works. You have, for the purpose of carrying on these unnecessary works, called up 30*s.* per share, which is, in round numbers, no less a sum than 6000*l.* We complain, also, of your having driven only 20 fms. in the engine-shaft; and we also believe that there has been gross extravagance, and that much money has been uselessly expended in expensive buildings, which might very well have been deferred. This is a period of financial difficulties, and we all know the pressure of these calls, and the difficulty of meeting them. If the mine is to be conducted with any chance of success, economy must be observed in every branch. We believe we know the value of money better than you do in London, and, therefore, that we shall be the better able to relieve the pockets of the shareholders.

Mr. Freeman thought discussion unnecessary. They had come from Bath for the purpose of trying their strength, and if they had not sufficient strength to carry their object they would return, and could only hope that the gentlemen who now had the management would look after the property a little better than they had done. He, therefore, rose to move that the management of Wheal Zion be removed from London to Bath.

Mr. Stubbs apprehended that the serious charges which had been brought against the London management were not to be got rid of by forcing on a motion of this kind. He—

A Bath Shareholder: There is a motion before the meeting, let us dispose of that first.—Mr. Stubbs: I will not be interrupted in this way. Charges have been brought against a body of gentlemen which must be answered, and I will be heard: I insist upon being heard.

Mr. Ball suggested that Mr. Stubbs, to be strictly in order, should move an amendment.—Mr. Stubbs then moved, that since the business had been removed to London it had been conducted in the most economic manner, and with the strictest regard to the interests of the shareholders. He then defended, with considerable ability, the course which had been pursued since the removal of the business from Bath.

Mr. Ball said, as the chairman had made very serious charges against the London management—charges which reflected upon their character as gentlemen, and which they were bound to refute—he (the chairman) was bound to state more explicitly the nature of the gross extravagances of which he complained. He (Mr. Ball) therefore acted him to state to the meeting the particular items of expenditure which, in his opinion, were so exorbitantly charged.

Mr. Gosse said he had not seen the buildings, and therefore was not in a position to make any definite statement.

Mr. Freeman observed, that at the last general meeting he attempted to make a few enquiries of the captain with reference to the management of this mine—as to the expense of certain buildings, and what necessity there was for such an outlay; but the meeting was conducted in such a manner that he could not obtain the information he required: for, whenever he put a question, a laugh was attempted to be got up against him. He had not himself seen the whole of the new buildings which had been erected, nor could he ascertain at that meeting to what extent these operations had been carried on. He asked the captain at the meeting whether he had not converted a privy into a pigstye, but he could get no answer. (Much laughter.) This meeting seemed to think with the other meeting, that this was a very laughable matter. (Renewed laughter.) There was another circumstance which he would refer to, and that was, that Capt. Bray had fenced in his garden with the foreign timber belonging to the mine, and at the expense of the company.

Mr. Ball considered the question answered. Mr. Freeman had voluntarily and very kindly given them the information; and one of the serious charges brought against that management was that of Captain Bray having converted a small private building into a pigstye. Now he (Mr. Ball) would ask Capt. Bray, who was present, whether he had been guilty of this very grave offence?

Capt. Bray admitted that he had done so, and at the expense of the company, but the cost did not exceed 1*s.* 6*d.* or 2*s.*

The Chairman considered Mr. Ball was now treating the matter ironically.

Mr. Ball assured the chairman he was attempting nothing of the kind.

Mr. S. Vivian, jun., said it was not of such trifling items as these the Bath shareholders complained, but the pulling down of the smiths' shop and building another, whereas they had quite room enough for the men employed, and building it at an inconvenient distance from the account-house. There were also new offices made in the account-house, for which there was no necessity.

Mr. Ball enquired if there was any other gentleman present who could state what those enormous expenses were for.

A Bath Shareholder observed, that he had come to the meeting for one particular object, and that was to effect the removal of the management, and he thought it perfect nonsense that they should be detained upon other business. He did not see what use it was keeping them there, wasting their time.

Mr. Ball: But there is a slander which we must answer. You say that, amongst other useless things, a smith's shop has been reconstructed at a considerable distance from the account-house.

Mr. Vivian: Yes—we say at a considerable and inconvenient distance.

Mr. Ball: I say no; because I have seen it, and know the necessity there was for building this workshop on a larger scale.

Mr. Vivian: I see you all work together; what one says the other will swear to.

Mr. Ball: The only object we had in pulling down the old smith's shop was to erect a more commodious one, the old one not affording sufficient accommodation for the workmen. Capt. Bray would be able to state what would be about the cost of these works.

Mr. Freeman: Capt. Bray will admit he is not competent to judge of such matters. Capt. Bray said that, to the best of his judgment, he should think the cost would not exceed 100*l.*

The Chairman thought it really needless to enter into these matters.

Mr. Ball did not think so. The London management had been distinctly charged with having misappropriated the shareholders' money; and the parties who brought so serious a charge must either prove it, or retract it. He (Mr. Ball) could tell them something about their Bath management, and which he had documents to substantiate. Two years ago he received a letter from Capt. Ennor, whom he (Mr. Ball) employed to inspect and report upon the mine. In that letter Capt. Ennor stated that he never saw a mine so badly managed, and that they appeared to be introducing quite a new epoch in mining.

The Chairman said he must protest against anything that Mr. Ennor had asserted two years ago to the prejudice of the mine.

Mr. Ball: But you bring charges which it is our duty to disprove.

The Chairman: All these remarks have been reiterated again and again.

Mr. Vivian said that when the London shareholders came down to Bath they protested against discussion. Mr. Stubbs placed his papers on the table, and said "There are my proxies, and there is my power."

Mr. Stubbs denied that he did anything of the kind; on the contrary, he courted discussion.

The Chairman expressed himself opposed to any discussion.

Mr. Maudwell, who said he was a perfect stranger to most of the gentlemen present, observed that he had attended the meeting for the purpose of eliciting information, and he did not see how that was to be arrived at if this discussion was to be quashed. The charges brought against the London management were of a serious nature, and they ought to have every opportunity afforded them of disproving such assertions.

The Chairman said he concurred with the gentleman who had last spoken, but he was very much afraid that this discussion would degenerate into a quarrel. If it was to be carried on, let it be done temperately.

Mr. Ball did not think there was anything to apprehend of so serious a nature; as far as he was concerned he was sure there would be no angry feeling exhibited. He would now inform the meeting that he had given the opinion of a man whom he had employed two years ago, and he had employed him again; and this week he had reported that the mine was now in a better condition than he had ever seen it. Two other captains of reputation had also reported that the mine had been conducted according to the rules of good mining.

The Chairman: Admitting that everything has been done according to the rules of good mining, if you pay double as much as you ought to pay for it, of what benefit is that to the shareholders?

Mr. Ball: If we pay double as much; but do we? If we have done so, point out any particular instance in which it has occurred, and if you cannot do so do not make unwarrantable and unfounded assertions. This will go forth to the world, and it must be cleared up. It so happened that Mr. Gosse was one of the present committee, so that if there had been negligence or waste of funds, he was equally as culpable as those against whom he so loudly complained; and, in fact, more so, for he had scarcely given any attention to the concern.

The Chairman said it was true he was one of the committee with Mr. Dellaway, of Bath, but they had never been consulted upon any subject with reference to the management, nor had they taken an active part in it; they considered they were looked upon merely as honorary members of the committee. He would admit, however, that he had received from the secretary all the circulars and notices convening the whole of the meetings.

A Shareholder asked the chairman if he wished it to go forth to the world that, as a member of the committee, he had not taken an active part in the management?

The Chairman said he had taken some part in the proceedings. The last time he was here he suggested that the ore should be raised, and prepared for sale.

Mr. Tindal: What would be the result of the sale of a small quantity of ore? Would it not have the effect of raising the price of shares?

The Chairman said it had been reported that they had 5000*l.* or 6000*l.* worth of ore in sight.

Mr. Ball: Do you know that for a fact?—that is, do you know it of your own knowledge?—The Chairman said it had been so reported.

Mr. Vivian said that Capt. Bray himself had stated he could raise from 20 to 30 tons a month, with assistance of machinery.

Capt. Bray complained of Mr. Vivian having stated only part of what he (Captain Bray) said. What he stated was, that he could raise that quantity if the lode continued as productive as it was at the time he made that statement, and he had stamps, machinery, and necessary appliances.

Mr. Stubbs observed that Mr. Gosse distinctly and emphatically assured him it was for the purpose of raising the price of the shares that he was desirous the ore should be sold.

The Secretary said he was sorry to state that he had elicited from the chairman that his brother-in-law was a shareholder, and that such a course would give him an opportunity of slipping out of the concern.

The Chairman denied having made such a statement. He had no very great interest in the mine personally, but he wished to do justice to the shareholders generally.

Mr. Stubbs said he was positively informed by a friend of his that the chairman had actually sold shares at such an exorbitant price, that he was obliged to return some portion of the money.

The Chairman observed that such remarks were unfounded, and were only brought forward to injure his reputation.

Mr. Ball said he was not at all desirous of occupying the time of the meeting, but from the answers which had been elicited, he thought the majority of the shareholders must be satisfied that the charges against the London management were groundless.

The Chairman: We have not gone into the matter.

Mr. Peter Watson: Then let us go into it further. I have been on the committee, and have been down to the mine three times, and on each occasion have made an underground inspection. I found that machinery was wanting, and ordered what I considered to be necessary.

Mr. Gosse said it was well known that before the mine was taken away from Bath the shares were selling at 5*l.* each, and that since it had been in London calls had been made to the amount of 30*s.*, and the shares were depreciated in value.

Mr. Watson: What can the sale of shares have to do with the question?

The Chairman: It is a well-known fact that the mine is going down in estimation.

Mr. Ball said he had a letter from the captain when the mine was under the Bath management, stating that he had cut the large champion lode, which was worth 12*l.* per fm. This was no expectation; it was, according to the captain's statement, a thing actually in existence; and his next report went on to state that the ore raised, and at surface, was estimated at 800*l.*

Mr. Freeman maintained that this was not the proper way to conduct business. He had moved a proposition that the management should be taken to Bath, and Mr. Stubbs had moved an amendment that it should remain in London. Why, then, did they not try their strength?

A Gentleman, who said he represented a large shareholder in Cornwall, observed that the time of the proprietors ought not to be frittered away in bickerings, such as he had heard during the time he had been at the meeting; and he thought if the Bath shareholders had any cause for complaint they ought to state what those grievances were, in order that the London management might have an opportunity of meeting the charges, and, if possible, of refuting them.

Mr. Oliver thought the gentleman who had last spoken would agree with him, that where a public charge had been made, the parties against whom such a charge had been brought were bound to resist it to the utmost in their power. The chairman had admitted that he had been six months on the committee, and had done little or nothing. He would ask the meeting, therefore, whether they could conscientiously say that such a gentleman was fit to be their secretary. He (Mr. Oliver) regretted that so much time should have been occupied in discussing this matter; but he was satisfied the business of the meeting would have been disposed of much more expeditiously if the chairman had not had so much personal interest in the matter.

After some discussion, the amendment was put to the vote, and carried by a show of hands, there being 18 for and 3 against. A scrutiny was, of course, demanded.

Mr. Maudwell then moved that a committee be appointed to examine any charges that may be brought forward in writing against the present committee of management.—Mr. Freeman: Before the amendment is put I demand a scrutiny.

Mr. Maudwell said he merely moved the amendment that he might afterwards move another; and that was, that this meeting be adjourned for a month. He was, as he had before stated, a perfect stranger amongst them: so far, therefore, he had no personal interest in the matter. But when he found that gentlemen had come up from Bath for the purpose of taking the mine out of the hands of the London management, without assigning any just cause, he thought they should pause before they allowed any such removal to be made. The Bath gentlemen merely said this—"We have come up for the purpose of taking the management away, and if we are strong enough we will do so." He thought there was very great reason to complain of such a course of proceeding, and if they were to go on in this way the management would be bandied about just as it suited the whim and caprice of a few parties who happened to be able to produce the largest number of shares.

Mr. Freeman insisted upon a scrutiny before any further steps were taken. The scrutiny was accordingly proceeded with, when the numbers appeared as follows:—For the amendment 1399, for the original motion 1451, being 52 in favour of the removal.—The Chairman observed that this statement was perfectly satisfactory, and he believed correct.

Mr. Ball moved that the books of the mine be retained by the secretary until the report of this investigation be presented.—The resolution was carried without opposition.—Mr. Ensor, Mr. W. Lemon Oliver, and Mr. Fuller were appointed as the committee of investigation.

The London shareholders, believing that the proceedings had terminated, began to retire; but, while they were leaving, the Bath gentlemen moved and passed a resolution, that the meeting now adjourn for a fortnight.

Waller Gold Mining Company of Virginia (U.S.)—The testing of the ores received from the Waller Mines was to have taken place on Thursday, but owing to some imperfection in the erection of Berdan's machinery the experiments could not be proceeded with; it is hoped, however, that this will be remedied by Tuesday or Wednesday next, when we understand that a large number of shareholders will be invited to attend.

Mr. Perkes's Experimental and Reduction Works.—The experiments at the Vulcan Wharf, Upper Thames-street, are continued without intermission from week to week, upon ores of almost every description, the yield of gold in most cases being steady, and very general. Among several parcels operated upon during the last week, we noticed some from Cornwall, Ireland, Wales, and Derbyshire, which have given interesting results; and what is remarkable in Mr. Perkes's operations, is his having had no difficulty in any one instance with the mercury, which appears to have baffled the scientific with other machines, and under various modes of treatment. Yet we have repeatedly examined Mr. Perkes's *modus operandi*, and must confess that in all his arrangements, every description of complicity appears to be avoided, and simplicity is the predominant feature. We are glad to find such a general expression of confidence by all who have examined the machines, as to their efficiency and practicability, and anticipate the most satisfactory results from his exertions. We venture to think that if the Cwmheisian minerals had been tried by Mr. Perkes's machine, the difficult problem which the committee are labouring so hard and so long to explain, might ere this have been solved to the satisfaction of the parties interested. If we are rightly informed, Mr. Perkes proffered to undertake a quantity some time ago, but which, for reasons unknown to us, was not accepted; but we are strongly of opinion that it ought to have been, on public grounds alone; for where merit is due, there let it be given.

Royal Panopticon of Science and Art.—We are much pleased to learn that our respected correspondent, Mr. Isham Baggs, has become connected as lecturer with this institution; and we have no doubt, from his varied scientific acquirements, and popular and attractive style of demonstration, but that he will highly amuse and edify his audiences, and prove an acquisition to the establishment. These elucidations will take place daily, including dissertations and illustrative experiments on frictional electricity, galvanism, magnetism, electro-magnetism, electro-chemistry, magneto-electricity, dia-magnetism, &c. The experiments will be upon an unusually large and extensive scale, the illustrative apparatus being of colossal dimensions. The voltaic battery of the institution consists of 150 pairs of plates of large size, upon the Maynooth principle; the magnetic arrangements are large and numerous, and the glass plate of the electric machine, which is the largest in the world, is 10 ft. diameter, and weighs nearly ¾ ton. The lectures commence on Monday next.

Madame Tussaud's Exhibition.—A bust of Sir Archibald Macleane, K.C.B., has just been placed in the Wellington room, with other heroes who fought and bled with this distinguished chief. This excellent likeness of the gallant officer has just been completed by the grandson of Madame Tussaud, Mr. F. Tussaud, who has displayed great taste and skill in the execution, and, if we may judge by this bust, it augurs well for his future fame as an artist.

Remarkable Performance of a Steam-Ship.—The *New York Courier* states that the Collins steamer, *Baltic*, is hauled up for repairs for the first time since she was built, three years ago. She has in that period crossed the Atlantic 48 times, running more than 150,000 miles, equal to six times the circumference of the world.

Mining Correspondence.

BRITISH MINES.

ALFRED CONSOLS.—The lode in the 120 fm. level, east of Field's engine-shaft, is worth for copper ore 10*l.* per fm.; this, we think, will lead us to the north part of the lode in the winze sinking below the 110 fm. level, where the lode is 9 ft. wide, and worth for copper ore 200*l.* per fm. We have just commenced sinking No. 2 winze under the 110 fm. level, lode looking well; the south lode in this level is worth for copper ore quite 25*l.* per fm. The new engine will work to-day. All the other parts of these mines are just as last reported.—M. White: May 8.

ANGARRACK CONSOLS.—I have to inform you that we have intersected north of Cold Harbour shaft a very promising lode, 3 ft. wide, composed of prian, mundie, and flookan, not much unlike the great silver lode. It underlays north about 15 in. in a fm., and is well-defined, within two beautiful walls. It is 13 fms. north of the great silver lode, and will fall together in depth, the latter having the greatest underlay. I think by the appearance of the new lode it will produce grey and black copper ore in depth; it is a most beautiful lode.—May 6.

— I beg to say that we are quite through the lode intersected last week in the cross-cut north of Cold Harbour shaft. It is full 3 ft. wide, composed of prian and mundie, spotted with yellow copper ore, having a beautiful appearance.—J. Barratt: May 10.

ARUNDELL COPPER MINE (near Ashburton, Devon).—At the Victoria engine-shaft we have branches of capel, with a little malleable copper, very thin; the ground, though a little harder, is very favourable for copper. In the 25 cross-cut, driving from the engine-shaft, the ground is hard, but shows greens in the killas, so we may expect something very good before us from the indications now in this cross-cut. In the adit cross-cut, driving north, it looks as if we are coming into the lode; we have cut through the capel part of the lode, and there is a very great change for the better—the same sort of stuff as at Arundell shaft, on the north part; it is composed of capel, light and dark peach, mundie, and a little black copper ore. I have not seen a more promising lode for some time. I hope we shall have something good before we get at the north wall.—W. Thomas: May 8.

BALLESWIDDEN UNITED.—Since my last report, at the engine-shaft we cut the lode going east, towards the flat-rod shaft, a very kindly lode, producing good stones of tin; we sunk 3 fms., and had driven 4 fms., before we could find the lode in a settled state; but now I rest satisfied that we shall have tin ground to stope down from the engine-shaft to the flat-rod shaft, which must be done before we can clear under the 20 fm. level to the flat-rod shaft. We have got the whim to work on Daw's shaft, and clearing the top as fast as possible. We have two tribute pitches still working at the river shaft, and on the flat lode our pitches are looking well. The pitch in the bottom of the 45 fm. level is still doing well, drawing the water to the engine. I think that six men in this pitch this month will break 60*l.* worth of tin. And now we must prepare with all possible speed to get our plunger-lift to work, and sink this shaft. We shall have tin going to the smelting-house on Saturday, but cannot say as ypt how much we shall sell.—H. Mitchell: May 9.

BALLYGONEEN.—The new lode which we have discovered is what I consider to be a caunter lode; it has come in through the leading wall, at an oblique angle with our lode, which is nearly north and south; but the caunter runs nearly north-east, where it forms a junction with our lode. I think that it cannot be less than 10 feet wide; it is richly blotched with lead, and, as far as we have driven upon it, it maintains the same character. This opens a new mine for us, which will be of immense value, for it takes into a very heavy cover in the mountain. No. 5 level will soon bring us to the junction of the other great caunter lode coming in through the hanging side, and I have no doubt that in our progress, we shall meet with other lodes in this great mountain, equally valuable. I shall not now leave, as I intended, for a few days, and must defer my visit until I get all in readiness for these improvements.—W. Griffiths: May 6.

BANNOW.—On my recent visit to the Wheal Harriett Silver-lead Mine at Bannow, in the county of Wexford, I was much pleased to find a considerable improvement in the newly-discovered north lode, which has been opened upon for some fathoms in length, and 10 or 12 feet in depth. The lode is of a most promising character, composed of gossan, quartz, and flookan, with a leader of solid silver-lead ore, from 2 to 8 in. wide, of which from 3 to 4 tons have already been raised, worth about 25*l.* per ton. I have set a shaft to sink 10 fms. on this lode for 30*l.*, and 2*l.* per ton for the ore. In the old mine, the adit has been cleared out, which enabled me to examine some of the old workings east of the slide, where the lode was lost, but home to or against which it was productive, and made rich bunches of ore. Judging from what can at present be seen, the lode may have been thrown north, instead of south, where it was originally looked for; and I would recommend a further examination of this part of the mine. Some considerable quantity of a beautiful gossan is to be seen in places in the back of the adit level, which can be raised at a very cheap rate, and to considerable advantage, should the samples of ores you have sent over be found productive for gold. I purpose visiting the mine again in a week or ten days, when I will further report to you.—W. Roberts: May 9.

BEDFORD UNITED.—In the 130 fm. level we have cut about 18 in. into the lode, and so far it has produced very good stones of ore, but we expect the main part of the lode is still further north, and we are scarcely sufficiently far eastward for the ore gone down in the 115 fm. level. The lode in the eastern end in the 115 fathom level is at present somewhat disordered, the same as it was in the 103 fm. level, but a change for the better may be anticipated in the course of driving a few fathoms. There are two stopes working in the back of this level, one of which is yielding 9 tons, and the other 4 tons of ore per fm. In the 103 fm. level east the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 6 tons of ore per fm.; and the stopes in the back of this level are turning out 6 tons of ore per fm. The lode in the 90 end east is between 3 and 4 ft. wide, composed of spar, mundie, and ore, and, although not rich, it presents very kindly indications, and will, no doubt, very shortly improve. In the 80 end the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing very good stones of ore, and there is a large stream of water issuing from the end. There is no alteration in any other part of the mine to notice. The pitches are looking very well, producing rather more ore than usual.—May 10.

BIRCH ALLER.—In presenting you with my report of the past month, I beg to make the following observations:—The 40 south has been driven 5 fms. 0 ft. 5 in., and in part of that distance a good branch of ore has been discovered; but at present the end is rather hard, and not so rich for lead as it was, although there is a good branch of lead in the back, and which is evidently making over the end, and as soon as the present ground changes I think we shall find the lode again to resume its productiveness. We have had two men stripping down the eastern side of the level, behind the end, and there is a good bunch of ore gone back in the side. I am thinking to set this as a pitch, and offered it to four men, at 3*l.* per ton for crop, and 2*l.* for seconds, and which I expect will be taken on Monday. The winze below the 30 fathom level south has been sunk 3 fms. 0 ft. 9 in., and holed to the 40 fm. level. A cross-cut has been driven from the winze brace east 2 fms. 2 ft. 6 in., in order to search for the branches gone back in the 40; the ground in the cross-cut is of a highly mineralised character, being full of branches, composed of lead, jack, and mundic. The tribute pitch in the back of this level has produced a good pile of ore, and is set to-day to two men and a boy, at 4*l.* 15*s.* per ton for crop lead, and 2*l.* 15*s.* per ton for seconds. We have set another pitch to the south of the last, at 6*l.* 10*s.* per ton for crop, and 3*l.* per ton for seconds. Pye's shaft has been sunk 4 fms. 3 ft., which has brought it down level with the bottom of the 40; it is cased, divided, and a ladder road put in, and the kibble thrown to bottom. We have put in a 4-in. lift of pumps, which I think will keep the water. I have put six men to drive west from the shaft, at the bottom, to cut the western part of the lode, and from the nature of the ground I think we are about 2 fms. to the east of it, and which I think will be completed in about a fortnight, when we shall commence to drive north on the course of the lode, to meet the present south end in the 40; if no unforeseen hindrance occurs, it will be holed by the end of two months from this time. There is no material alteration in the south end since I wrote you last; the air is getting rather poor, and I am thinking of suspending it for the present, until the 40 end is driven under, and a rise put up.—Surface Operations: The dressing pare are continuing to work with good spirits, and they have cleaned a good pile of ore, which we are going to sample on Tuesday, about the same quantity as I stated it would be in my former report. If our pitches turn out as at present the appearances warrant, I think we may feel ourselves justified in increasing the dressing floors very considerably. The masons have commenced to build the bob-pit at Pye's shaft, and I think it will be nearly finished by next Saturday, against which time we shall have the bob almost completed, and be preparing to heave it in its place, so as to commence the fixing of the rods. The engine and machinery connected with the working of this mine are performing their duties very satisfactorily.—G. Odgers: May 6.

BIRCH TOR AND VITIFER.—We have now at work seven pitches; one in the back of the 10 fm. level, west of Dunstan's shaft, by two men, at 40*l.*; one in the back of the 20 fm. level, east of Kelly's shaft, by one man and one boy, at 40*l.*; two in the back of the 20, west of this shaft, by two men in each, at 40*l.* per ton; one in the back of the 8 fm. level, west of Highburrow shaft, by two men, at 40*l.*; one in the back of the deep adit, west of this shaft, by one man and one boy, at 45*l.* per ton; one in the back of the deep adit, east of Milman's shaft, by one man and one boy, at 40*l.* per ton. Four of the sumpmen are stoping in the back of the 20 fm. level, east of the old engine-shaft; the ground has been rather hard for stoping lately, but I think it will change very shortly.—T. Angove: May 10.

BOILING WELL.—Since my last report we have finished cutting the plat in the 40 fm. level, put in bearers and cistern, and are getting on well in fixing the new lift in that level with good speed; we shall put it to work in a week more; immediately afterwards we shall put our balance-bob to work, which is nearly ready. In order to give you a correct understanding why we did not put our balance-bob to work before now, I have to explain that when I was originally established on these mines, my first object was to ascertain what sized pitwork would be necessary to drain them, and next to ascertain whether we required a balance-bob or not at that time. I made my calculations, therefore, and found that by placing a trifling weight on the inside of the main beam, it would enable us to drain the water in the mine before the winter should set in, and sink 10 fms. in the engine-shaft, before we required a balance-bob. Had we waited to fix a balance-bob at that time, which would have taken four weeks at least to erect, it would have caused a great delay in draining the mine by the time appointed; but, by adopting the above method, we have drained the mine, and sunk 10 fms. in the engine-shaft, which could not have been done had we waited to erect a balance-bob. We shall drive west on the lode in the 40 fm. level next week by six men. We still continue to drive east on the north, or Hallett's, lode in the 30 fm. level, which I should strongly recommend to be driven as far as the east whim-shaft. By driving our level every ten fms. under this shaft we shall be enabled to sink it dry, and will make it the principal trading shaft in the mine for drawing, and also ventilation. I would also recommend this shaft to be sunk as well as the engine-shaft. If this is not done, and a communication made with the latter, we shall not be able to ventilate the mine, or to sink to the 50. If we commence sinking the flat-rod shaft, which is sunk 20 fms. on the south lode, it will intersect the engine-shaft at the 40, which would be of no service to the mine after all but by sinking the east whim-shaft, we shall always have a good trading one, as well as a good ventilation throughout the mine.—G. Reynolds: May 5.

BOLENOWE.—The sinking of the engine-shaft is progressing favourably. In the 20 fm. level west the lode is 3 ft. wide, composed of gossan, prian, and soft spar.—William Roberts: May 6.

BORINGDON CONSOLS.—In the adit level the lode is from 3 to 4 feet wide, composed of spar, mundic, killas, and lead, producing a little saving work. In the stopes in the back of this level we have a tolerably good lode. In the 12 fm. level east the lode is improved, one part being saving work, and ground much easier for driving; the stopes in the back of this level are turning out some good work. In the 24 fm. level west, the lode is from 2 to 3 feet wide, composed of spar, flookan, and mundic, with a little lead, but not enough to value; going west, the ground is a little easier, and we have occasionally some spots of lead.—W. Goddex: May 11.

BRIDFORD CONSOLS.—Agreeable with your request, I this day visited the Bridford Mine, where I found a powerful steam-engine, erected since my last visit, and a good engine-shaft sunk to near 30 fms. below the adit. In the 20 a cross-cut has been driven east and west, where two lodes, or parts, are found. On the eastern lode

the level has been extended about 20 fms. north, and the lode in all the driving is showing a decided improvement. In the adit level about 2 ft. of the lode is sulphurate of barytes, with the eastern portion spangled with lead. The adjoining ground has much the appearance of a conglomerate, being composed of clay-slate, peach, sulphurate of iron, blende, and barytes, with a small portion of quartz. In this is often found small deposits of lead, a few lbs. weight; in fact, this portion of the lode resembles that at Exmouth, and is showing every favourable indication that could be expected. On the western lode little has been done, but as far as proceed with it presents a very promising appearance for producing lead in the next level, where I should strongly recommend your extending the levels both north and south to a considerable distance, in preference to sinking; by so doing you will have five chances to one for discovering ore. When ore is found it will be a guide for future operations. Crosscuts should also be extended in one of the levels east and west at least 6 fms. beyond what you now term your lodes, as other and more valuable portions may be yet remaining unseen.—N. Ennor: May 8.

BRYNTAIL.—The 12 fm. level, driving east of engine-shaft, on south part of the lode, is gradually improving since last reported, therefore all the lode is still being saved for dressing. The 12, east of No. 2 cross-cut, on the north part of the lode, still produces some fine stones of ore, but remains without material alteration during the past week. No. 3 cross-cut, driving through the lode, still emits a large quantity of water, which has now drained the sink under the adit 3 fms.; this will shortly be dry. The adit is being enlarged and repaired by two men, which is progressing favourably.—J. Roach: May 10.

CALLINGTON.—We have this day put the steam crusher to work, and it works admirably well. This crusher will crush more in one day than the water crusher would in a fortnight, with the like deficiency of water she now has. I believe that we are now prepared with the means to sample both lead and copper at the latter end of this month. We have nine men and three boys now engaged on lead on tribute, at an average tribute of 14s. 8d. in 1l.; this tribute will leave to the adventurers 8l. per ton profit. There is no material alteration throughout the mine to mention. —T. Woolcock: May 10.

CALSTOCK UNITED.—Varnish's shaft is sunk to the 40 fm. level, and we propose to sink 4 ft. more as a fork, which will be completed in the present week, and then we intend to suggest that the lode be cut through in the 40 and driven on east and west. You are aware we shall now be in want of a plunger-lift. The mundle pitches are turning out good work. We have cleared Varnish's deep adit to Brewer's lode south; this lode is about 2 ft. wide, a very fine looking lode, and likely to produce copper. We have intersected some branches of tin in the 52, at Caroline's, in the past week. You shall know more particulars about Brewer's lode in a day or two. —J. Kernick; W. Cooke: May 8.

CAMBORNE CONSOLS.—Tindal's shaft is cleared and secured 25 fms. below the adit. We hope to complete it to the 40 fathom level by the end of this month.—W. Roberts: May 6.

CARVANNALL.—In the 86 fm. level east the lode is getting more settled as it leaves the cross-course, and occasionally produces good stones of ore; in the same level west the lode has increased in size, being now 4 ft. in width, and looking very promising to make a bunch of ore. We hope to commence driving east and west in the 106 fm. level by the end of next week.—W. Roberts: May 5.

CASTLE DINAS.—I hope that our machine will go to work in the early part of next week. I should suppose we have 300 tons at grass of the different lodes—Dowser's, Dinas Corner, and the east and west lodes. Dinas Corner lode, in the bottom level, is small, split up into many branches. I have sunk a shaft about 20 fms. to the north, and have cut the lode in that place, from 12 to 15 in. wide, with saving work for 7l. 7s. fms. deep; we are driving on the lode south. At the strings we are sinking a shaft, and have cut a branch of tin 6 fms. deep. At Welcomby, we have discovered that the lode is not running in the direction we thought it was when we first cut it; the water has fallen back, and we have been enabled to prove the bearing of the lode, so I hope to cut it in about 20 fms.; we have very good ground, and it will stand without timber. I will write and let you know the day that we shall start; I hope it will be on Wednesday or Thursday next week.—T. Brewer: May 8.

CEFN GWYN.—The lode in the 20 fm. level, west of old engine-shaft, is 5 ft. wide, composed principally of clay-slate, with a strong mixture of quartz and blende, with small branches of silver-lead ore. In the new engine-shaft the men have been engaged for the last fortnight cutting a plat down 16 fathoms from the surface, fixing bearers and cistern, also fixing the lift in the same. We commenced yesterday sinking the shaft under this level. Our wheel and crusher is regularly at work, and we have commenced dressing, and hope shortly to have a parcel ready for market.—S. Trevethan: May 9.

CLIVE.—In the 10 fm. level under adit we have driven 3 fms.; after driving 2 fms. the back of the level is holed to the old men's workings, which must have been wrought from the surface to this depth; the ground is of a favourable character, but the water, with manual labour, is troublesome. I think this summer we shall be able to try it down 20 fms. under adit, and then by driving another level on its course at that depth will prove its quality, and show us how to proceed. At Gummoe's shaft we have holed the winze in the 20 fm. level, which was nearly full of water; this has hindered the men from driving the level; I have, therefore, put them to stope a piece of ground in the 8 fm. level, until the water will admit of our recommencing; this stope is producing work of a moderate quality. The stope in the back of the 20 is also yielding good work. I hope you will succeed in getting the adjoining land to the east.—Edward Rogers: May 11.

COMBMARTIN CONSOLS.—We are progressing satisfactorily in fitting launders to convey the water on the wheel, also fitting pulleys, iron rods, &c. I have not yet heard from the founders respecting our pitwork; I have again written to urge them on in sending it as soon as possible.—J. Tremere: May 10.

CONNEMARA MINES.—The ground in the 15, south-west, is very encouraging, showing spots of lead and rich gossan; the end going north-east is set to six men, at 9l. per fm.: this is a beautiful looking lode, being the caunter, it is composed of sugary spar, gossan, and spots of lead. I do not expect to cut much ore until we come to the footwall, not yet cut. From the prospects showing now in the south-west level, I have also set a bargain to cross-cut west to six men, at 9l. per fm. The sinking of the shaft to the 24 I have suspended for the present. The driving on Tom's lode is not productive; still it is most regular, being 3 ft. wide between hanging and footwall. Tennent's Venture, or where the tributers are at work, is improving daily; in the forebreast of each driving (north and south) there is a regular lode, with a leader of almost pure silver, of about 1 in. wide and 3 ft. high: should this continue (which I have no doubt it will), the ore that will be raised will pay the cost of the mine.—P. J. Foley: April 29.

— Since my last report, we have raised from Tennant's Venture about ¼ ton of rich silver lead—viz., 2 cwts. of solids and 8 cwts. of stamps work. The vein reported on dips towards the west shaft. There is no further change in the other parts of the mine. We expect to cut the intersection of the three lodes in the 15 north-east, when in 4 fms. more. The engine and machinery works well.—P. J. Foley: May 6.

CLOWANCE WOOD.—In consequence of having extended a considerable distance at the adit level upon the various lodes, we think it advisable to confine our expenditure for a few months to the sinking of Richards's shaft below the adit; it is now down 6 fms. 6 in., and set to six men, at 3l. per fm. We calculate in two months to sink to the 20 fm. level, where we should advise extending east and west to prove the lode; its appearance at the adit induces me to think that depth is the surest place to find ore, and further we can resume the adit levels whenever it is considered necessary. —Thomas Richards: May 8.

CUBERT UNITED.—The lode in the engine-shaft is still producing stones of lead occasionally. The lode in the 55 end east is worth 4l. per fm. for lead; the lode in the west end is 1½ ft. wide, composed of quartz, prian, mundic, and a little lead, but not enough to value, although it has a very promising appearance indeed. The lode in the 45, west end, is 2 ft. wide, still worth 9l. per fm. The lode driving south in the 35 fm. level is 2 ft. wide, producing a little saving work, but not enough to value; the lode in the north end is 2 ft. wide, unproductive. The lode in Trebellan engine-shaft is composed of quartz, prian, and a little lead, not to value. The lode in the 46, north end, is at present unproductive; we have resumed driving the 46 south end; the lode here is small, composed of quartz, prian, flookan, and mundic, bearing a very healthy appearance indeed. The lode in the samp-winze is worth 27l. per fm. We have on the mine, dressed and undressed, from 13 to 14 tons of good ore.—John Trewin; A. Down: May 5.

CWM DARREN.—The 30 west is worth for copper from 10l. to 12l. per fm. The winze in the bottom of the 20 west is worth for copper from 16l. to 18l. The 20 west is looking very promising, and producing good stones of copper. The stopes in back of the 20, west of rise, are worth from 18l. to 20l. per fm. The stope in bottom of the 10, east of winze, is worth from 6l. to 8l. per fathom. At Pugh's workings, we have drained the old shaft, and found the lode 4 feet wide, with some very good stones of ore in it. We are raising monthly about 230l. worth of ore, at a cost of about 100l.—R. Sanders: May 8.

CWM EIGAI QUARRY SLATE AND SLAB COMPANY.—The works are progressing most favourably both in the old and new levels of the quarry, and the machinery will all be complete by the time contracted for, June 1. Several indications of other minerals having been noticed, a careful survey of the sett has been commenced, and is now being proceeded with. One vein of very valuable silver-lead ore has been already discovered, and men put on to the lode, who are getting good ore, samples of which were brought to town by Mr. Leonard, the managing director, and on assay by Mr. John Mitchell show 79½ per cent. of lead, and 18 ozs. 15 dwts. 16 grs. of fine silver per ton. This discovery is on the eastward of the slate quarry, and distant about a quarter of a mile. To the westward are very good indications, which will be thoroughly examined; and the whole sett will be minutely surveyed, after which a detailed report will be issued, and a meeting of shareholders called, to make arrangements for the future proceedings of the company under the altered and improved prospects of the Cwm Eigai property, and to determine as to the working of the lead and other minerals.—W. F. Nokes.

CWMDYLE ROCK AND GREEN LAKE.—The stopes in the lower levels are as last reported. In No. 6 level, the stope west of the cross-course is still producing good ore; we are carrying about 8 ft. of the lode, and from what we have seen of it, it is about 10 feet wider. In the new stope the ore holds down well, and is producing 6 tons per fathom; from 40 to 50 tons per month will be raised from these stopes. At the Lake lode we have intersected a small cross-course, which has somewhat disordered the lode, but yet we have some good stones of ore. The wheel is now about completed, excepting a coat of paint. The stamp frames will be ready by Monday or Tuesday; if so, I hope to get them up next week, and lay down the floors, erect the presses, &c. We have shipped 48 tons this week to Swansea; we have about 35 tons towards next cargo.—T. Colliver: May 6.

DEVON AND COURTENAY.—Our lode in the 90 fathom level west will turn out about 1½ ton of good ore per fm. In the 80 fm. level west the lode is a little disordered by the cross-course; the south lode in the 80 fm. level east will turn out about 2½ tons of ore per fathom. We sampled at Gawton Quay, on Friday last, 34 tons of copper ore, worth at least 370l.—Thomas Bawden: May 10.

DEVON BULLER GREAT CONSOLS.—We are going on very favourably with sinking Emma's engine-shaft, the ground being much softer than when I set the bargain; if the ground continues as at the present, I expect by Wednesday next we shall get our shaft down to the 20, where I intend to cross-cut to the lodes. The lode west of the diagonal shaft is maintaining the same size as last reported, and is a good course of ore; it is very evident that the tributers will have a good pitch.—M. Stephens.

DEVON WEST BEAM.—Since my last report, we have put two men to clear some of the pits in the old workings on the granite, nearly a mile from the mine, but have not found the lode; but in one of the pits we discovered a branch about 1 ft. big, very much disordered, and poor for tin; we consequently suspended the sinking, and put the men to sink deeper on the north lode that we had previously discovered, about 9 ft. big, unfortunately we are obliged to suspend it, in consequence of the water being so quick. We are now costeaning on the lode 100 fms. further west, where we hope to see the lode in a few days; it is quite evident we cannot sink more than 4 or 5 fathoms without having some kind of machinery for pumping the water: I should, therefore, recommend to suspend costeaning, as we have done enough to prove the existence of the lode, though not rich in tin near the surface, and put the men to drive an adit into the side of the hill, which would intersect all the east and west lodes about 25 fms. deep; as near as I can judge, we should intersect the first lode in driving about 30 fms., and in driving 10 or 15 fms. we should intersect the lode we discovered about 9 feet wide, and by continuing the driving about 30 fms. on the course of these lodes will leave about 30 fms. on the back. By driving the adit level we should also intersect several others further south. Each of the lodes we discovered by costeaning have a most promising appearance of making quantities of tin at a very shallow depth. The stopes in the back of the 20, on Brooks's lode, still produce good stamping work. —M. Stephen: May 9.

DEVON UNITED.—We have finished clearing and securing the winze from the adit level to the 20 fm. level, and have made the 20 fm. level good 60 fms. south of the engine-shaft, and hope to see the present end in the course of a few days. We find the lode in the level is from 2 to 3 feet wide, producing large quantities of mundic, soft spar, prian, flookan, with occasional good stones of lead ore—a very fine-looking lode. We have not done anything in the stopes since last report.—A. Bray.

DRAKE WALLS.—Matthew's shaftmen are now engaged in bringing down the waggon road from the 70 to the 80 fm. level, in consequence of which we have not cut through the branches in the 80. The branches in the 70, west of Matthew's shaft, are producing good saving work for tin. The stopes in back of this level are producing good work for tin. The branches in the 70, east of said shaft, are producing coarse work for tin, and the ground hard for driving. The stopes in back of this level are producing saving work. The branches in the 60, east of said shaft, are producing good work for tin. The stopes in back of this level are producing good work for tin. The branches in the 50, east of Matthew's shaft, are improved during the past week for tin. The stopes in the back of this level are producing good saving work for tin. The stopes in the bottom of the 40, east of said shaft, are producing coarse work for tin. The branches in the 70, east and west of Footway shaft, are producing saving work for tin. We have 12 men stoping in the backs of these levels in good tin ground. The 70, east of machine shaft, is suspended, as we have but 2 or 3 fms. more to communicate with the foot-way shaft. The stopes west of machine shaft below the 60 are producing tinstuff of coarse quality.—H. Srewis: May 11.

DUKE OF CORNWALL COPPER.—The end of the 50 fathom level is, so far, a course of ore, which we calculate is worth from 7l. to 10l. per fathom. We have driven a large pile of good ore to the surface; we hope this is a continuous course of ore. The other parts of the mine are as last reported.—J. Vracok: May 10.

DUNSLEY WHEAL PHŒNIX.—I have to congratulate the shareholders in this mine that we have an improvement in the stopes in the back of the eastern adit. I was here yesterday, and was delighted on seeing such rich tinstuff hauled to surface. The lode in the eastern adit end is getting more compact, producing some tin. The stopes in the back of this level are much improved since my last report; the last taking down produced more tin than before seen—in fact, most excellent work. The shallow stopes, both east and west, are also improved since last report.—J. Spargo.

EAST ANNAGH.—The reports recently received from the captain state that the new shaft is now sunk upwards of 6 fms.; the lode is composed of quartz, elvan, and a dark blue flookan, with spots and strings of lead in the limestone. At the date of the last report (on the 8th inst.), the men had brought up two lumps of beautiful ore, rich for silver, and there was every appearance of shortly being on a course of ore. The works at the old shaft are suspended, during the erection of the engine intended to be placed on the mine.—May 12.

EAST CROWNDALE.—The lode in the 68, east of shaft, is small and unproductive, it having come off to a splice, which I find this lode is subject to, therefore I would recommend you to continue the driving of this level at least this month out; in the 68 fm. level west, on the south lode, the lode appears to be opening wider, and is more congenial for ore than I have before seen it, there being more white iron and mundic. In the 58 east, on south lode, the lode in the end has very much improved in appearance during the past week, it being 2 ft. wide, producing good solid stones of ore, the lode in this place presents a very promising appearance; the lode in the winze sinking below the 58 is producing about 1 ton of ore per fm. Four men are employed stoping the bottom of the 58, east of the winze, on north lode; two more will be put on as soon as we can meet with them. I am not in a position at present to report fully on this piece of ground, as but little as yet has been done; but, judging from the productiveness of the ground above, I have every reason to believe that it will prove a valuable piece of ground. The pitches continue without any material change.—May 6.

EAST GUNNIS LAKE.—We have resumed sinking the engine-shaft, and have set it to nine men, at 35l. per fm.; the ground is easier than it was, and we expect it will shortly become still more so. In the 49 fm. level west the lode is 3½ ft. wide, producing saving work, and likely to improve; the eastern end in this level is suspended, and the men placed in the shaft. In driving west in the 36 fm. level a great and very favourable change has taken place. The end, which was previously set at 13l., is now only 8l. per fm., and there is a corresponding improvement in the lode also; it is 3 ft. wide, producing very fine stones of ore, and we may reasonably expect that we are approaching a course of ore, as parties who worked in the old Gunnis Lake Mine tell me that such changes were the sure forerunners of ore.—May 10.

EAST TAMAR CONSOLS.—We have commenced building the new engine-house at Gullett's, and hope to have it ready to receive the engine in the course of a month, by which time the engine itself will be on the mine, as the principal parts are already shipped. I am very anxious to get this work completed, as all underground operations are suspended in this part of the mine, and consequently we are raising no ore from it; I hope, however, to see the engine at work by the end of June. At Furzehill, we are sinking the engine-shaft below the 102, and I am glad to say there is a favourable change in the ground; the lode also is somewhat improved, and produces good stones of ore occasionally. In the 102 end south the lode is also looking better, and although not profitably productive, the indications it presents are more encouraging than for some time past. We continue to raise some ore from the stopes in the back of the 70 and 60 fm. levels; but every place is stopped that will not yield a profit, so that our cost will be very much reduced.—May 8.

EAST WHEAL GEORGE.—The lode in the 44 fm. level, west of shaft, is 3 feet wide, with spots of ore, but not enough at present to save; the lode in this level east is 2½ ft. wide, composed principally of capel, spar, and mundic. The pitches are looking pretty well; the men are earning fair wages.—May 26.

EAST WHEAL RUSSELL.—The gossan in the bottom of Hitchins's shaft is just the same as last reported, looking well. We have holed with a borer from the adit to Homersham's shaft all right; the tributors are working on their pitch, and raising some good work.—W. Methereli: May 10.

EAST WHEAL VOR.—I sold, on the 6th instant, tin ore, raised by four men, at 4s. 10d. in 1l., amounting to 30l. 1s. 6d. We have 25 miners employed at tutwork, and eight sumpmen and 17 men (on tribute, &c.) raising tinstuff. Four men are stoping the bottom of the 40—worth 16l. per fathom; four men are stoping the backs, which are worth about 9l. per fathom; three men are stoping the back of the 40 east, at 10s. in 1l. Six men are driving the 50 east, at 12l. per fathom, the lode is 5 feet wide, and I expect it will pay the cost of driving. I hope to raise nearly 100l. worth of tin ore this month. The 50 fm. level end is driven 10 fms. though not far enough to get under the 40 tin ground. I have been obliged to make another pool close to the engine, as the water for condensing, during the recent dry weather, was insufficient. The mine is proving equal to my expectations, and when the 50 fm. level gets under the 40, I hope to see greater improvements.—D. Stickland: May 8.

GARREG.—We have completed sinking the engine-shaft down to the 30 fathom level from the surface; and we are preparing to cut the plat, placing the ladders, and putting the shaft in order. This will occupy us for about a fortnight, when we shall commence driving the 30 fm. level.—W. Ramsden: May 10.

GAWTON UNITED.—The shaftmen have commenced sinking below the 24 fm. level. Nothing has been done in the rise, in consequence of making preparation for sinking. In the 24 west the lode is 3 feet wide, composed of capel, peach, spar, and ore, not so productive as it has been, worth about 1 ton per fathom. In the 10 east we have cut the cross-course, to the east of which the lode is 1 foot wide, consisting of capel thickly covered with malleable copper. In the deep adit level we are driving by the side of the lode, and are making better progress than hitherto. The surface operations progress favourably.—H. Hoaswill: May 10.

GLAUSEVIN.—During the last month we have driven about 7½ fms. in the adit, and have intersected several small branches of flookan and mundic. In the present end there is a branch crossing the level, 1 ft. wide, composed of flookan, carbonate of lime, blende, and spots of copper and lead.—W. H. Reynolds.

GORN LEAD.—At Evan's cross-cut, in going north, the ground is just the same as last reported. The stopes are looking well; we have twelve men employed in them. We have two men costeaning in the virgin ground in the bottom towards Llanidloes, trying to intersect the lode. I hope to commence cleaning the lead ores in the dressing department about the latter end of next week, or the beginning of the one after. As for our machinery for pumping, I do not expect it will be ready before the end of this month, or the beginning of next.—R. Maynard: May 6.

GREAT CAMBRIAN MINING AND QUARRYING COMPANY.—The manager in his report this week states—I expect the water-wheel will be completed by the end of this week; but cannot tell when the crushers will be attached. This you must learn from Messrs. Thomas and De Winton. They may commence fitting it to-day as far as I am concerned, for I have every thing ready for them. The water leat will be completed before the end of this month—I mean the woodwork to carry the water over the wheel; every other part of the leat is finished. The crushing-house will be all roofed in before the end of this week. The rails have not yet arrived for the tramway, but I expect them daily; but even if they are detained longer than I anticipate, I can go on without them for some time, for this reason, that we have a large quantity of matrix from No. 6 lode, which in any event will have to be carted to the crushing house. This we may as well do first as last; and long before we shall have used up the whole of these, the tramway will be completely finished—suffice it to say, that if the crushing apparatus is ready to work within three weeks or a month from this time, I undertake they shall not be kept waiting for any part of the work that rests with me. All the mines at Maestryfar are about the same as last reported, but Bwicoch is decidedly improved, and promises to become very rich. For your information, I beg to say that the tunnel of No. 1 lode has been driven 14 fms. 4 ft.; No. 2 ditto, 24½ fms.; No. 3 ditto, 27 fms. 4 ft.; No. 4 ditto, 37 fms. 1 ft.; the new tunnel to intersect No. 6 lode, 2 fms. 4 ft.; shaft No. 6, 11¼ fms.; shaft No. 8, 18¼ fms. The contractors for the machinery, Messrs. Thomas and De Winton, in their report, dated from Carmarthen on the 10th inst., to the directors, as to the state of the machinery, say—"The machinery, we are happy to say, is very fast approaching completion. With respect to engaging a steamer, we fear there will be some difficulty, as they are all now engaged in taking passengers between this and Beaumaris; but we have made arrangements with the captain of a sailing vessel to take the whole of the machinery, which will weigh about 50 tons, right up to the mines direct, which will effect a great saving of time and expense. The vessel we have chartered is expected here next week from Chester with coals: she, on her last voyage, took one of Berdan's machines to Barmouth. We have this day received a letter from our foreman at your mines, and have much pleasure in informing you that the water-wheel is now finished. Our men at the mines are now engaged in erecting the first driving wheel for the crushers, which will take about a week; they will then prepare the timber work on the wheel-pit to receive the pedestals for the gearing of the crushers. Now that we have all the patterns ready for the crushing machinery, which is the most tedious part of the work, we feel rather sorry at your having suspended the execution of the order for the second set of crushers. It is at the commencement you will require to crush the quartz; and it will take a long time for one machine to crush the 4000 tons of ore now ready."

GREAT ONSLOW CONSOLS.—No. 1 winze, below the 45, is worth 11l. per fm. for ore. The lode in the 60, west of Bennett's shaft, is worth 8l. per fm. for ore. The dividing, casing, &c., of the engine-shaft will be completed to the 72 this week, when we shall proceed at once to drive south through the lode, which we hope to find equal to expectation in quality. Having completed the necessary timber work in Bennett's shaft, to enable us to draw from the 72, we have commenced driving west at said level on the lode, which we find of great promise, and very much improved, worth 8l. per fm. for ore. The importance of this improvement at the bottom of the mine needs no comment; it tells well for the ore ground below the 60. No delay should be made in sinking the shafts, and extending the bottom levels, with such prospects before us. All parts of the engine will have been brought on the mine in a few days. Good progress has been made in the underground operations during my absence from the mine, and all other works are progressing favourably.—G. Rickard: May 10.

GREAT TREGUNE CONSOLS.—The lode in Carkeel's shaft still presents a very flattering appearance for copper, and the ground is favourable for sinking. The lode in Hobler's shaft also presents a very favourable appearance for tin; in fact, this last week we have been saving it for stamps. In driving west, at the 14 fm. level, the lode has been taken down; we are saving a great part of this also, so as to prove its value by the stamps.—J. Spargo.

GREAT WHEAL BADDERN.—The lode in the 40, east from new shaft, is still looking well, worth at least 30l. per fm. The lode in the 30 east is unproductive at present. The lode in the 20 east is 9 inches wide, producing good stones of lead, and have a more promising appearance. We have commenced driving the 40 on the new lode, which is unproductive at present; the stopes in the back of the 40 never looked better, and we shall have from 30 to 40 tons of good ore to sample on Saturday next from these and the 40 fm. level. We sampled 574 sacks of tinstuff on Saturday, and shall receive the tenders from the different parties this day. We have engaged a vessel, and expect to put on board from 70 to 80 tons of mundic for Messrs. Marsh and Co. to-day.—J. Rogers: May 9.

GWAYNLLIFION LEAD.—The lode in the shallow adit sink, driving west, is looking rather poor; I have suspended this driving for the present, and put the men to drive south, at the deep level, to make a communication with the south cross-cut, in which the ore holds well; four men can raise 1 ton per week there. There is no alteration in any other part of the mine. We have got 20 tons of ore ready for market, and 2 tons of small stuff undressed.—H. Rawson: May 12.

HALAMANNING AND CROFT GOTHAL.—Park Lode: In the 80, driving west of Omniamney's shaft, the lode is 4 feet wide, worth 3l. per fm.; there is also a most promising lode on the east side of this shaft in opening the plat. The men belonging to the 70, east of this shaft, are sinking a winze under the 60, to ventilate these two levels. In the 70, driving west of ditto, the lode is large, carrying 4 ft. of the south part, worth 6l. per fm. In the 60, driving west of Orchard's shaft, the lode is 4 feet wide, worth 7l. per fm. In the 52, driving west of ditto, the lode is 5 ft. wide, worth 10l. per fm.—Bulley Lode: In the 60, west of Orchard shaft, we have communicated the rise with the 52, and have again resumed driving the 60 west, in which we have an unusual hard bar of ground, which has much disordered the lode. In the 52, driving west of ditto, the lode is 1½ ft. wide, worth 4l. per fm.—New Lode: The tribute on this lode is looking fair. I shall have nothing of interest to notice in the old Croft Gothal until we can clear the 60 west to whole ground.—J. Vivian: May 8.

HAWKMOOR.—In the 30 east we have got our air machine to work, which has tended to ventilate this part of the mine, which is important to the operations in that direction; no lode taken down in the end this week, the men are cutting ground and fixing air machines, pipes, &c. The men in the rise in back of the 30 have deserted the lode and put in a stall, and are progressing favourably—the lode looks well. The lode in the 30 west is large, with small portions of ore. Graham's shaftmen are employed cutting a plat in the 40, to have the machine kibble at that level with the least possible delay. The lode is improving as we drive east in the 10, and we consider we have opened a good piece of orey ground between this and the 30, and quite in the line of the eastern shaft.—J. Kernick; J. Richards: May 8.

HAYTOR CONSOLS.—In the engine-shaft the lode is very nearly as last reported, full 3 ft. wide, with tin throughout, but not rich; the ground easy near the lode. In the east end the ground is also producing some tin. Raymond's pitch is producing tin enough to remunerate him. At Wheal Virgin, the level is secured to within a few fathoms of the lode, and we shall soon be in readiness for sinking. On Lord Cranstoun's lode we have tin on the east end of the sink, and we are lengthening the sink in that direction. At the floors we have from 16 to 20 cwts. of tin, nearly cleaned.—G. Bennetts: May 9.

HENNOCK.—I beg to hand you the setting report for May, which was held on Saturday last. The south whim-shaft was set to sink by six men and three labourers, for the month, at 6l. per fm. The 13 south by four men, for the month, at 3l. 5s. per fm. The adit level to drive through the slide by two men, at 1l. 10s. per fathom. A winze to sink below the adit level by two men, at 2l. 5s. per fm., for the month. The 30 not set for want of men. The lode in the winze is about 2 ft. wide, composed of gossan, jack, barytes, and sugary-spar, with good stones of lead. In the 13 the lode is 3 ft. wide, of a very promising character, producing a little lead. The character of the lode altogether presents quite a new feature on the mine; and, judging from those indications, it is one that will prove remunerative to the spirited shareholders. Our machinery is working excellently.—H. Rickard: May 8.

HILL BRIDGE.—Our operations here are confined to clearing and stoping the old workings, which still produce tin, which we are stamping and clearing, but very slowly, for want of water.—J. Spargo.

HOLNE MOOR.—I beg to inform you that the engine-shaft is now about 6½ fms. below the adit, the lode here is about 3 feet wide, but we have more lode standing on the north side, how large we cannot say. The lode presents a very promising appearance, and I fully expect in the course of a few fathoms east and west of shaft to get into tin ground. The shaft on the north lode is now complete to the adit, and we shall commence at once to clear up the sink, and ascertain the state of the lode as left by the ancient miners. At present nothing is doing in the east end of the adit on the south lode, as we have had to put the men from there into the shaft. The wheel and stamps are progressing rapidly, and will be complete on or before 24th of June. The engine works exceedingly well.—G. Bennetts: May 9.

HOPE VALLEY.—Our progress in sinking the engine-shaft is favourable; it is now down 3½ fms. below the 35. The lode in the 35, driving south, is 2 ft. wide, yielding 5 cwts. of lead ore per fathom—ground hard for driving. The lode in the 23, driving south, is at present poor. The lode in the stopes in the bottom of this level will yield 15 cwts. of ore per fm. The lode in the stopes in the bottom of this level, on the western part, will produce 18 cwts. per fm. The lode in the stopes in back of this level, on the eastern part, will produce 10 cwts. per fm. The lode in the stopes in bottom of the 11 will produce 9 cwts. per fm. The lode in the stopes in back of this level will produce 11 cwts. per fm. The lode in the 16, driving south on the western part, is 1 ft. wide, yielding 7 cwts. per fm.—W. Barratt: May 10.

IRISH CONSOLS.—Last Saturday being the monthly setting day, the 20 fm. level cross-cut, north from trial shaft, was set 6 ft., for 5l. 10s., to three miners and three labourers; this cross-cut is still in lode, and throughout its driving I have not seen such strong mundic and spots of copper ore; the ground is much easier, and more congenial for producing copper than hitherto seen; driven during the month 4 fms. 1 ft. 10 in. Collera's adit west was set to drive north, as directed, to three miners and three labourers, at 2l. 2s. per fm.; for the last 30 fms. we have driven the adit on a flookan, and I now consider it necessary to intersect the lode at this point, which I hope will be accomplished this month; driven the past month 13 fms. 3 ft. 4 in., north 4 ft. The new whim-shaft under Collera's adit was set 4 fms. to six miners and three labourers, at 3l. 10s. per fm.; we are sinking this shaft on a flookan, but from the change of the hanging or south wall, which is assuming a more vertical underlie, it is presumed that the flookan and lode will soon form a junction, when good results may be expected; sunk the last month 3 fms. 4 ft. The junction shaft was set 3 fms. to six miners and three labourers, at 4l. 4s. per fm.; this shaft is going down in very highly mineralised ground—in fact, we occasionally see yellow copper ore disseminated throughout what I consider to be the north part of the lode, where directions are given to sink; sunk the past month 2 fms. 3 ft. 8 in. The total amount sunk and driven during the month is 24 fms. 4 ft. 11 in., a very considerable increase over what has been effected for the last 12 months. Vigilance, energy, and economy, in the strictest sense of the words, are fully carried out, consistent with a due and faithful prosecution of the works; and I am happy to say the prospects are very cheering.—H. Thomas: May 9.

IVY TOR CONSOLS.—In driving east in the 20 fm. level we cut a good lode of yellow copper going down. The committee will have to propose to the shareholders at a bi-monthly meeting, to be held on the 18th inst., the propriety of at once sinking the shaft at least 10 fms. more. This accomplished, we have just expectations (with the present prospects before us) of soon making this a dividend mine. Having no regular agent appointed in place of Capt. Heath, I hope this point will be settled at the meeting.—J. Cnotch, Purser: May 11.

KILBRICKEN.—The shaftmen are getting on tolerably well. The 30 east contains a great deal of spar, and much water issuing therefrom, which I consider good indications. The stope in the back of the 30, south of new engine-shaft, is worth for lead 20l. per fm., and for blende 20l. per fm., equal to 40l. The stope in the bottom of the 22, south of winze, is worth for lead 30l., and for blende 30l., equal to 60l. per fm. The stope in the back of the 20 fm. level, north of old engine-shaft, is much as last reported. The winze in the bottom of the 20 east is poor.—J. Paul: May 8.

KNOCKATRELLANE.—The lode in the new shaft is much the same as last reported, being composed of beautiful white mineralised quartz, thickly impregnated with rich stones of copper ore. In the adit end the lode is 10 feet wide, and of the most promising appearance. The ground is soft, and very easy for exploring. There is, in my opinion, almost a certainty of this mine turning out profitable, if fairly tried.—J. Rudey: May 9.

LAMERTON UNITED.—The lode in our engine-shaft has much improved since my last, there still being large quantities of mundic and spots of copper as we gain in depth; from the north part of the lode a large stream of water has just been cut, which is a good sign, although for the present, in consequence of so much water coming from the lode I have been obliged to stop the men in the shaft until our rods are complete, and our engine put to work, which I hope will be done in about ten days or a fortnight, after which I shall be able to give you a more definite statement of the appearance of the north part of our lode, also the manner in which our machinery does its work; I am pushing on its erection with all possible dispatch, and should have had it completed by this time, but the size iron required for our rods not being on hand has been the cause of our delay in its completion.—John Luke.

LEEDS TOWN CONSOLS.—The ground in the cross-cut driving south of engine-shaft, in the 20 fm. level, is much the same as last reported. I calculate we have 6 fms. more to drive to cut the lode; this I think we can do in four weeks from the present time. In the 20 fm. level east the lode is 4 feet wide with tin, and I note an improvement; indeed, it has a beautiful appearance. In the 20 fm. level west we have not intersected the other part of the lode yet; the ground has been hard. In the 10 fm. level, east and west, I cannot speak of any alteration during the past week. The lode in the adit level west does not appear to be settled since it has left the flookan. In the adit level east the lode is poor at present, but I note an improvement in size; with 2 fms. further driving we shall be over the ground where the tin was discovered in the level below. In the flat-rod shaft we are going east and west by six men; the lode is small, with stones of copper ore. We are making preparations for sinking the engine-shaft with all possible speed.—P. Pascoe: May 9.

LOVEDEN UNITED.—The lode in the 10, east of Pen-y-bank shaft, still continues to yield upwards of 1 ton of ore per fm. We expect to be far enough this week to rise against the old men's workings gone down from the adit level; as soon as this is communicated we shall lay open good ore ground for stoping; also resume the sinking of Pen-y-bank shaft, which is in a very good lode. We have completed the launders across the vale to Penpompren Mill, and are now in regular course of dressing, and shall have 20 tons of ore dressed to sample in a few days.—S. Trevethan: May 10.

MARKE VALLEY.—The men engaged in cutting the plat in the 90 fm. level are at present employed in casing and dividing the shaft from the 80 to the 90 fm. level. In driving the 80 fm. level west, on Marke's lode, it is chiefly quartz and prian; the ground by the side is favourable for driving; driving east in this level, on the south part of Sarum lode, it is composed of capel and spar, spotted with mundic and copper ore. The stope in the back of this level is producing 7 tons of ore per fm. In driving east from the winze in the bottom of the 65 fm. level, the lode yields 10 tons, the stope in the bottom of the level 14 tons, No. 1 stope in the back 10 tons, and No. 2 stope in the bottom of the level 8 tons of copper ore per fm. In driving east from the winze in the bottom of the 80 fm. level the lode is yielding 8 tons per fm. The driving west on Marke's lode, midway level the lode is yielding 8 tons per fm. The driving west on Marke's lode, in the 80 fm. level, continues in favourable ground. In sinking Fawcett's shaft the strata is favourable, being elvan and killas.—May 6.

MERLLYN.—The 60 fm. level is still very hard, and the lode is very close, containing a little lead and carbonate of lime. The lode in the rise in the 46 fm. level is small, containing lead. The south lode in the 36 fm. level is rather poor at present; the rise in this level is producing a little lead. We have sold 15 tons of lead this day at 14*l.* 15*s.* per ton.—W. Ramsden : May 10.

MOLLAND.—We have not had much rain here during the past week, so that we have not as yet accumulated sufficient water in the pond to commence forking out the water below the 52 fm. level, consequently the sumpmen are still rising in the back of the 42 east, where we have a kindly lode, about 2½ feet wide, worth 10*l.* per fathom, ground harder. The lode in the stopes to the east of the rise is large, and worth about 10*l.* per fathom. The 52 end east is suspended for the present, and the men put to sink the winze below the level, where the lode is at present small, and the ground easy for exploring. The stopes in the back of the 52 east are worth 8*l.* per fathom.—T. Bennetts : May 10.

MOSTYN.—The new trial shaft now sinking below the 10 fm. level has now got into a part of the lode bearing north and south. We have met with a few stones of good lead, intermixed with the clay in the lode; the stratum is looking very favourable for lead. The 10 fm. level, driving south, is looking favourable, with some stones of lead occasionally in the lode.—W. Ramsden : May 10.

MOUNTS BAY CONSOLS.—The engine-shaft has been sunk during the past week 1½ ft.—ground much the same as last reported. The cross-cut driving north has been driven 3 ft., making the whole distance from engine-shaft 10 fms. The cross-cut driving south has been driven 4 ft., making the whole distance from engine-shaft 11 fms. The level driving east on the course of the lode has been driven 2 fms.; the lode is 14 in. wide—spar, jack, and spots of copper ore.—J. Richards : May 10.

NEWTON ST. CYRES.—Report of our proceedings at this mine since its re-commencement, March 15, 1854 :—We have fixed a strong and substantial footway at May's shaft, so that the men are enabled to descend and ascend in perfect safety. At Bidwell's shaft, we first enlarged the plat in the adit level, fixed pent-house, tackle, &c., and have since cleared and cut down the shaft in places were required to make it servicable, which is now complete 15 fms. under adit, making the total depth of this shaft 42 fms. from surface, where we have also opened a large plat, and have to-day commenced drawing the stuff and water from the bottom level with the whim; the shaftmen are now engaged opening a cross-cut towards the lode, which they have taken at 1*l.* 16*s.* per fathom. I expect to cut the east and west lode by driving about 6 fathoms; we shall then drive west on the lode with all possible speed towards the junction of this and the north and south lodes, where I have every reason to believe we shall find the lode productive for lead, as it is evident it has been rich at this point above the adit. In opening a winze plat in the adit level we discovered a branch of lead, which was taken by the same man who opened the plat, at a tribute of 5*l.* per ton for raising and dressing, but he has been unfortunately taken ill, which has retarded our progress. I have put a man to work this pitch to-day, until such time as he may be able to work. We have a winze sinking in the bottom of the adit by nine men, which is now 5 fms. 2 ft. deep, and was set on Saturday last at 4*l.* 4*s.* per fm., I hope to communicate this with the bottom level in about five weeks, which will ventilate that part of the mine; we are now obliged to blow down air with a machine. I hope to lay open some more ground shortly that will work on tribute, and leave a profit to the adventurers. I have always had a most sanguine opinion of this mine, and still retain it.—J. P. Nicholls : May 9.

NORTH BULLER.—King's shaft is down 33 fms. under the adit; the lode is 2 ft. 6 in. wide, of a very promising appearance, impregnated with copper ore; set to nine men, to drive west 2 fms., at 8*l.* per fathom. Not having sufficient air to continue our present workings at the bottom level, we have suspended the 12 and 23 fm. levels for the present, and to sink and rise a winze from adit to the 12 fm. level for ventilation; when this is holed, we intend to sink a winze from the 12 to the 23 fm. level; we shall then be able to make greater progress in developing the mine.—S. Coade : May 6.

NORTH DOWNS.—The lode in the 100 fm. level, east of west shaft, maintains its size, and contains a little more ore than it did last week; much water issues from the bottom of the end. In the 90 rise, the part of the lode we are working on is worth 30*l.* per fathom, with favourable ground. The pitches in the bottom of this level are a little improved, and the tributers are earning good wages. We have cut into the lode under the slide in the 80 winze, but not through it. It consists of quartz containing good stones of yellow copper ore. I cannot report any alteration in other parts of the mine.—J. Prince : May 6.

NORTH LEVANT.—Our mine has a little improved since the last report was sent you. The lode in the middle adit end, east of higher whim-shaft, on Borlase's lode, is worth at present 9*l.* per fm., and in the winze sinking under the same 25*l.* per fm. The Old Carbona has lessened a little in size, but the quality of the tinstuff is improved. In sinking the winze under middle adit, where the New Carbona intersects the Geever lode, we find it still to be worth 30*l.* per fm. The pitch working in back of the middle adit, east of Red Burrow shaft, on the Geever lode, looks much the same, worth 12*l.* per fm. Our engine-shaft is now sunk 7 fms. 2 ft. under the adit level, the lode worth 8*l.* per fm. Soon as we arrive at the 10 we intend to drive east and west, and if the lode holds as good as it is at present, the backs will stope at 10*s.* in 1*l.* tribute. In our report we stated we should get about 5½ tons of tin for the smelting dues against the pay, but we find now as we are getting our parcel nearly cleaned, we shall have that quantity and a little over. All our other operations are proceeding satisfactorily, and I can assure you the prospects of North Levant at present are very encouraging.—J. Bennett : May 9.

NORTH TOWY.—We have sunk 3 ft. for a fork during the past week, and shall now drive westward to intersect the lode.—W. H. Reynolds.

NORTH WHEAL BASSET.—In the 52 fm. level, west of Lyle's shaft, the part of the lode driving on is 9 ft. wide, producing good work for tin. In consequence of the lode being so soft, and so much water issuing from it, we are obliged to timber the level, and leave the copper part of the lode standing until drained. In the 102 fm. level, driving west of the new shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 30*l.* per fm. There is no alteration to notice in any other part of the mine.—T. Glanville : May 6.

NORTH WHEAL ROBERT.—The lode in the 42, driving west, is getting more settled than it has been, being about 3 ft. wide, composed of spar, mundic, and spots of ore, with a great quantity of water issuing from it; the stopes in the back of this level will yield 2 tons of ore per fm. The lode in the 30, driving west, bears a very promising appearance, being from 3 ft. to 4 ft. wide, saving work; the stope in the back of this level is not so productive as it has been. In driving south from Trial shaft, on the western ground, we have intersected the North Wheal Robert and Sortridge Consols lode, which in this place bears a splendid appearance, being from 5 feet to 6 ft. wide, and composed of gossan, prian, mundic, and quartz, with spots of ore; we shall now drive on the course of the lode to prove it.—A. Pryor : May 9.

OLD TREWETHER CONSOLS.—The stope in the back of the 20 fm. level is greatly improved since last report; the stope in the same level, further south, is improved; the stope over the old bottoms is still producing good ore. The stope in the back of the 27 fm. level is greatly improved; in the new stopes, further south in the same level, we have taken down the lode, and find a good leader of antimony; we are also clearing rubble, &c., from other old workings which, when completed, we shall break for antimony. The shaftmen are busily engaged sinking. We have commenced driving the cross-cut north to cut the silver-lead lode. The lode in the sawpit is still producing good ore. At Wheal Thomas, there is no alteration since last report. At Wheal Rose, we have not as yet cut Bennett's lode. The dressing department we are getting on well with, and shall get the crusher to work as soon as we possibly can. Everything besides progresses satisfactorily.—R. Verran; S. Keast : May 10.

PENPOMPREN.—The lode in the deep adit level, driving east, is 5 ft. wide, composed principally of a light blue slate, with a strong mixture of carbonate of lime and silver-lead ore, 1 foot of which in breadth we save for dressing. We have not yet drawn up all the stuff which was broken previous to the shaft being communicated with the level, but shall do so by the end of this week, when we shall immediately commence stoping the ground already laid open.—S. Trevethan : May 10.

PENZANCE CONSOLS.—The lode in the 24 fm. level west, on the red lode, is large, producing tin, but poor. In driving the 30 east at engine-shaft we have discovered some branches much like the branches on the south lode; we have not made much discovery on them as yet, but shall know more about them in a week's time. In the 30, west of engine-shaft, on the south lode, we have some good branches of tin—the pitch in the back of this level is looking very well; the 24, east of engine-shaft, on the north lode, is looking just as last reported—lode large, but of low quality. The 24, on the north lode, is still opening good tin ground; the stope behind the end is improved since last reported; the pitch in back of this level is also producing some good tinstuff, and the winze sinking under this level is still in tin ground; the ground in the winze is hard, and, I fear, it will not be holed by our next setting-day, which is the 13th inst.—N. Treddinick : May 6.

PERRAN AND GREAT WHEAL LEISURE UNITED.—In the 80 west, the part of the lode we are driving on (the south part), is producing some good work; the tribute pitches, behind this end, are looking well. At Prout's, east of the shaft, there is a good lode coming down to the north of the former workings in the 80. In the 80 east the end is of great promise, yielding some good work; we have this day set a new pitch behind this end. In the 70 west the end at present is not quite so rich as last reported; the pitch behind the end is looking well. The winze below the 60 east is still productive. The 40 west is much the same as last reported on. The tribute pitches are all looking well, and the appearance of the bottom of the mine very satisfactory.—Great Wheal Leisure : In the 36, at Tonkin's, we are driving on McKenzie's lode west; the lode is large—and producing good stones of ore. We have suspended driving in the 26, as also sinking the winze in the 16. The tribute pitches in this mine are yielding a fair quantity of ore.—J. G. Wilson; R. Clymo; Wm. Johns.

PERRAN CONSOLS.—The engine-shaft has been sunk in the past week 4 ft., and is sunk 5 fms. below the 40 fm. level. The 40 fm. level west has been driven 7 ft.; the lode is 1 ft. wide, yielding good stones of tin. The 20 fm. level west has been driven 8 ft.; the lode is 9 in. wide, yielding a little tin; the 30 fm. level has been driven 9 ft.; the lode is 1 ft. wide, yielding good stones of tin.—James Richards; James Gundry : May 10.

RHOSYDD SLATE QUARRY.—The men were paid on Saturday; the vouchers and other papers connected shall be forwarded in a few days. The deficiency in the make of slates last month arose from a vein of spar, of 2 feet thickness, having been cut into through about half the quarry, which is now got away, the slate rock under being very fine. This is a very favourable indication, as this spar is only found in the large slate vein. The shaft is down 10 yards, and as the hard spar is got through I hope they will be down in nine or ten days; and as the hard cutting in level No. 2 will be done with by the end of this week, much greater progress will now be made. Respecting the additional number of men, they have not been put on by us; it is the men who have the contracts or bargains who increase them. This we will prevent in future. We trust the present workings will be continued for two or three months longer, as we believe by then that the paying slate rock will be reached. Having now a gang of first-rate quarrymen, and all the appearances being so highly favourable, we again most earnestly press on the directors the great importance of continuing our present plans.—John Harper.

RIX HILL.—The lode in the 17 fm. level west produces occasionally good stones of tin. The dressing of the owners and tributers' work will be proceeded with as fast as possible.

TORRINGTON.—The south lode in deep adit level, driving east, is 18 in. wide, composed principally of carbonate of lime. The south lode in middle level, driving east, is 2 ft. wide, yielding occasional stones of lead ore. The north lode in the middle level, driving east, is in a disordered state. Taylor's lode in the shallow adit, driving east, is about 1 ft. wide, saving work for lead ore. The stopes in the back of this level are producing saving work for lead ore. Taylor's lode in the new shallow level, driving east, is 1 foot wide, unproductive at present, but we are expecting an improvement after getting out of the influence of the elvan course. The north lode in the new level, driving east, is 1 foot 6 in. wide, spotted with lead ore. We have resumed sinking Watson's engine-shaft, which is progressing to our satisfaction, and have 5 in. wide, composed of sulphate of barytes and can, impregnated with lead and copper. The masons have nearly completed the dressing-floors, and we have commenced dressing the ore.—W. Barratt; J. Taylor : May 5.

SORTRIDGE CONSOLS.—Our eastern shaft is going down with moderate speed; the lode in the present bottom will turn out about 3 tons of ore per fm. The lode in the eastern end is 7 ft. wide, and will turn out 6 tons per fm. The lode in the western end is 1 ft. wide, and will turn out 3 tons per fm. We have stopped the sinking of the western shaft for a short time, to divide and case it down for the new whim we are about to erect, which will be finished by the begining of next week. We are continuing the adit as before, but we have not yet got into the lode. We are getting on with the dressing as fast as possible; making floors, &c., will take time.—James Mutherell : May 11.

SOUTHAMPTON.—We have set our new whim to work, and got all the wat out of the new 26 fm. shaft, and cleared out the whole of the levels. I have made a survey of the workings, and I find we have 26 yards to drive in a westerly direction before we intersect the Swallow. We have now eight miners employed in driving the level towards the Swallow, night and day; the water requires 2½ hours' winding in 24 hours; but I hope in the course of a fortnight to be able to turn the water towards the Swallow. We have plenty of pure air coming from a north and south lode to ventilate the mine, so that we require no air pipes while we go into the Swallow.—W. Ramsden : May 11.

SOUTH BOG.—I have opened on the newly-discovered lode in the bottom of the shaft 1½ fms. in length; the lode is 1 ft. wide, composed of quartz and a little lead ore, and will yield 1 ton of lead ore per fm., but is not so promising as last reported. I have put the men to commence sinking the shaft down to the deep adit level, which I hope to get done as quickly as possible; when done, we shall be able to determine the proper place to intersect the newly-discovered lode. In the winze under the 23, south of shaft, the lode is 3 ft. 6 in. wide, composed of quartz and lead for 4 fms. in length, and will turn out at least 5 tons of lead ore per fm. I am still lengthening out on the course of the lode, both north and south, with good lead ore in each end. I have stopped the workings in the 10½ fm. level, south of winze, for the present, and have put the men in the winze under the 23 fm. level, to drive out the end under the 10½ fm. level, south of winze, where I expect to raise some good lead ore. The ground in the new level is much stronger for driving; the lode in the end is 2 ft. 6 in. wide, with a little water coming out from the end; we have crossed another north and south lode, which has a most promising appearance, and which I think will bear good lead ore in depth. I am still continuing the driving on the course of the east and west lode. I have got down the small shaft for ventilation on the course of the new level, 5 fms. deep. I have employed two men to repair the road from Old Bog to South Bog Mine.—Samuel Morris.

SOUTH CARN BREA.—In the flat-rod shaft we have cut through the lode; it is about 12 ft. wide, composed principally of spar, white prian, tin, and branches of black copper ore. We have recommenced sinking the shaft on the footwall of the lode. In the eastern adit level we have begun to drive west towards the flat-rod shaft.—T. Glanville : May 6.

SOUTH CRENVER.—The 5th inst. was the setting-day, and I beg to hand you the report of the mine. The pitwork is made complete in Carne's engine-shaft to the 64, and it is working very well. The sumpmen are now employed in putting Varnish's flat-rod shaft in proper order. Having some small rods to remove, and various other work to accomplish, previous to sinking below the 94, which ought to be done in a fortnight, until it is finished it would be useless to begin driving the 94 east and west of shaft, in consequence of the hinderments the endmen would be subjected to. In the 84, east of Varnish's, the lode is 20 in. wide, composed of copper ore, quartz, and mundic. In the 74 west the lode is 2 ft. wide, yielding 1¼ ton of copper ore per fm. In the 74 east the lode is 2 ft. wide, composed of quartz and copper ore. In the 64 west the lode is 2½ feet wide, yielding 1¼ ton per fm. In the 64, east of Gore's shaft, the lode is 2 feet wide, yielding 1 ton per fm. In the 54, east of Varnish's, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, yielding 1¼ ton per fm. In the 54, east of Gore's shaft, not much of the lode has been seen east of the elvan, and as the ground is easy for driving I think it is desirable to extend it a little further. In the 44, west of Varnish's, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, yielding 1 ton per fm. There is no alteration in the pitches throughout the mine. The ends at present are opening more ore ground than usual, and have every prospect of further improvement.—T. Richards : May 8.

SOUTH DEVON GREAT CONSOLS.—There is no important alteration in any part of the mine since my last report.—J. Cock : May 8.

SOUTH TAMAR CONSOLS.—We sampled 90 tons of ore on Saturday last, and the tenders will be sent to you on the 13th inst. This is a better parcel of ore than usual, the produce being 12¾ for lead and 51¾ ozs. of silver; and according to this assay, and the present price of lead, it ought to bring nearly 26*l.* per ton. I thought it better to sample this quantity, as it was ready, rather than wait for another parcel, which will take us about ten or twelve days to get round; or, if we postpone it for fourteen days, we may have from 70 to 75 tons, and then be only a day or two behind our usual time. The scarcity of water has prevented our dressing any of the ore at Smith's shaft, on the north part of the mine: we have plenty broken, and I hope to begin on it to-morrow. At the south part of the mine we have more work broken underground than we can get to grass with the present whim-engine, as it does all the grinding, besides the drawing. To remedy this evil, it will be necessary to have another small steam-engine, to be devoted entirely to crushing; the present engine will then be used for drawing only, and will bring to grass at least a quarter part more work than now. The cost of a suitable engine, and attaching the present grinder to it, including the necessary erections, will, I think, be about 1200*l.*, and can be met by the extra quantity of ore it will enable us to raise and return in the first quarter after it is completed. I would, therefore, request the committee of management to sanction my putting this work in hand immediately, and purchasing a 24-inch engine of Mr. West, who has such a one nearly made, and can deliver it by the time the house is erected. With this additional machinery there is every probability of our being able to bring our returns up to 200 tons per month. Every part of the mine is looking well, particularly the ends and backs in the 30, 45, 60, and 112, fm. levels, where the lode, as well as in the back of the 70, is worth from 30 to 40 cwts. of ore per fathom. We have also a very fine back at the 90 fm. level, north and south of Smith's shaft. The lode at the 136 and 124 fm. levels is also improving, and in both of the ends it is yielding from 7 to 8 cwts. of ore per fathom; while the 70, 80, and 90 ends are opening ground of a profitable character. The new machinery for pumping water at Mundey's shaft is nearly complete, and I hope we shall be able to commence dressing at this part of the mine to-morrow.—May 8.

SOUTH TOWY.—We have intersected another branch during the past week, and in the present end there is a little gossan and spar, so that I think we are near another part of the lode.—W. R. Reynolds.

ST. AUSTELL CONSOLS.—To-morrow, the 4th inst., I shall send off 2 tons of nickel, making 7 tons; you will receive particulars next post. The castings for the stamps are on the mine, and no time will be lost in getting them to work. I have measured the stone that weighs 700 lbs., and find the branch is worth 210*l.* per fm., instead of 150*l.* The 35 fm. level will not be open for about a fortnight to see anything. I shall get off next month, from present prospects, about 450*l.* When the 35 is open, and we have opened on the branch, I have no doubt of getting off 600*l.* per month, as far as I can judge at present, but you must not expect the amount to be exactly what I name, as the branches are liable to changes. I promise you, however, I will do my best in every respect.—May 3.

— I have no alteration to notice this week. Everything underground is, if anything, improving. The 35 as described must be 36 fms., and, consequently, we are cutting down the shaft before we clear deeper than the pumps now on the lift; it will take a pump more to clear down to this level; I hope so see it opened in a week or 10 days. I truly hope we shall have a rich mine. It is my opinion we shall have one of the best in Cornwall.—R. H. Williams : May 6.

TEES SIDE (Alston).—We have completed the building of the wheel-case, and the contractors are making preparations for the erection of the wheel. The men will now be engaged about the completion of the headweir, and the erection of the launders, or water boxes, to convey the water upon the wheel. We have now abundance of water in the Tees, and the sooner these jobs in hand are completed the better. The ore I expect will be tallied over to-morrow, and carted to Alston this week.—Joseph Collow : May 8.

TEHIDY.—The alterations of lifts in the diagonal shaft are complete and set to work; and I hope by Monday next the water will be in fork to resume sinking the shaft. The lode in the 60 fathom level, driving west, is 1½ ft. wide, with spar and prian. In the 50 fm. level west the lode is 3 ft. wide, composed of mundic, prian, and branches of ore. In the 30 fm. level, driving west from Moyle's shaft, the lode is 1½ ft. wide—saving work for ore, and has a very promising appearance. In the 30 fathom level, driving east from the western shaft, the lode is 3½ ft. wide, with blende, mundic, and spots of yellow ore. The perpendicular shaft is now down 6 fms. below the 30 fm. level, and is in a favourable position for sinking. In the 30 fm. level cross-cut, south from the engine-shaft, there has not been any branch or lode out for the last 5 or 6 fathoms driving; the ground is still favourable.—D. Lanesbury : May 6.

THOMAS'S UNITED.—The 50 east is worth ¼ ton of ore, or 11*l.* per fathom. The winze from the 50 to the 60 east is holed, which has opened good ground for stoping both east and west of same. The winze in bottom of the 50 west is worth 8 cwts., or 9*l.* per fm. The stope in back of the 50, east of Jones's winze, is worth 1 ton, or 22*l.* per fm. The stope in back of the 50, west of Jones's winze, is worth 21 cwts., or 13*l.* per per fm. The stope in back of the 50, west of shaft, is worth 15 cwts., or 6*l.* 10*s.* per fm.—J. Sanders : May 8.

TOKENBURY.—During the past week the 52 fm. level has been driven about 9 ft., the ground very much improved for driving; the lode is small and poor. We are now within 4 or 5 fms. of the cross-course. An elvan dyke has crossed the end, which has disordered the lode. In the 37 fm. level about 9 ft. have been driven; the ground is harder than it has been, and carries more chloride. We are nearing the No. 1 lode—*i*, *e*., provided it keeps its regular underlie with the D lode. The lode in the back of the 52 is gone small and poor; we calculate that we have broken about 2 tons of ore out of this little branch. We have now employed underground and at surface fourteen men, besides two fillers and landers, three enginemen, one smith, one carpenter occasionally, and three boys working air-machines.—May 5.

TREBURGET UNITED.—In the adit level, south of the engine-shaft, we are working on a lode 1 ft. 6 in. wide, underlying west 1 ft. 6 in. in the fm., producing silver-lead ore of good quality, and giving very promising indications for making rich deposits of lead ore in depth. This is the most valuable discovery made since working; all who have seen the ore express themselves to this effect. There are certainly the most flattering evidences at the present time of the mine becoming before long a profitable one. The workings in the 25 and 15 fm. levels are progressing satisfactorily, without any material change.—S. Bice : May 10.

TRELEIGH CONSOLS.—The lode in the 100, west of Christo shaft, (rise), has not been opened on since my last report; the tributers are rising by the side of the lode. In the 90 we have driven 2 fms. during the past week, and we expect to reach the counterpart of the lode in about one month from this time. Every preparation is made for drawing out the water below the 100, and the rods will be connected on Monday morning next: a breakage of a valve of the engine retarded our operations during the last four days, but everything is now going on satisfactorily; and next week, if all be well, we shall report on the 100 fm. level. In the new ground we have not completed our dialling, but shall do so by Tuesday evening next.—J. Prince : May 6.

TRELOWETH.—There appears to be an improvement taking place in the engine-shaft; the orey part of the lode is 1 foot wide on the south side, and the capels are wearing out with quartz, instead of ore, which we would prefer seeing. In the 70 fm. level east the ground looks a little better, being 2 fms. behind the winze. The water continues in the winze; the lode in the level driving west of it is 2½ ft. wide, good for copper ore, yielding 4 tons per fm., and in the east end about 2 tons. No other alteration in the mine.—May 6.

TREVENEN TIN.—In the 15, west of engine-shaft, the lode is producing stamping work for tin, and still leaving part of the lode each side—set to-day to six men, at 15*l.* per fm.; the lode in the stopes in the back of this level is very large, producing good stamping work—set to 12 men, at 5*l.* per fathom, solid for the month. Moyle's winze, west of engine-shaft, is set to sink by six men, at 10*l.* per fm.; this will ventilate the mine and lay open tribute ground. Rogers's shaftmen are preparing for fixing plunger-lift in both shafts. Warne's shaft, on south lode, is 9 fms. from surface—set to sink to six men, at 5*l.* per fm. We have been clearing an eastern shaft on the old lode, and set to-day to clear to bottom, if possible, to four men, at 10*s.* per fathom. We are getting on as fast as possible with the surface operations. The amount of tin sold to-day is 279*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* The machinery is working very well.—W. Martyn : May 6.

VALE OF TOWY.—I expect that Clay's engine-shaft will be sunk to the 30 fm. level by the end of next week, after which we shall commence driving east, to cut the lode. In the 20 fm. level, driving south of said shaft, the lode is 3 feet wide, producing barytes, gossan, and 8 cwts. of lead per fathom; driving north, the lode is 2½ feet wide, producing 4 cwts. of lead per fm. In the 10 fm. level, driving south of Field's shaft, the lode is 1½ foot wide, composed of barytes and gossan; the winze sinking under this, being down to the 20 fathom level, and to water, is suspended for the present. The 10 fm. level north is home to Bonville's shaft, and suspended until we hole the said shaft to this level. Since setting day we have cleared out the water and deads, and set one fathom to sink by six men, for 11*l.*, there being about 3 fms. to reach to the 10 fm. level. In the winze sinking in the bottom of the shallow adit, north of Nant shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, consisting principally of barytes. In the winze sinking to the south of said shaft, in the same level, the lode is 2½ feet wide, and poor. Our tributers since setting day are all working well. We yesterday completed the discharge of the vessel with crusher and other materials, and expect to get them all on the mine this evening.—S. Thomas : May 11.

WELLINGTON.—Last Friday we cut the Quarry lode, which is the south in this sett; it is about 1 foot wide, composed of mundic, lead, and copper, having a promising appearance; this lode runs the whole length of the sett, which is quite a mile; and should it prove as good as we may expect, this will be a mine of some years standing. We have just commenced to drive the adit east of the new shaft, on No. 2 lode, which is 2½ feet wide, composed of copper, lead, and mundic. The adit west, on the engine lode, is for the present suspended, until the shaft is communicated with the adit level, which will be in about five weeks from this time.—M. White : May 9.

WEST BASSET.—North Lode: The 84 fm. level, driving east, on the south part, will produce 2 tons of ore per fm. In the 75 fm. level, driving west, behind the horse of ground, the lode is 6 feet wide, worth 12 tons per fm. The winze cutting down under the 75 fm. level will turn out 6 tons per fm.; and this appears to be going down to the north of the 84 fm. level. The 75 fm. level east continues worth 8 tons, and the winze sinking under the 65 is producing 6 tons per fm.—South Lode: The rise in the back of the 42 fm. level produces 7 tons per fm.—Engine Lode: In the 42 fm. level west is a very promising lode, 2 ft. wide, mixed with gray and crystallised ore.—Wm. Roberts : May 6.

WEST POLBERRO.—The tribute pitch west of the shaft has turned out within the last fortnight 5½ tons of ore. The eastern stopes are set to four men, at 8*s.* in 1*l.*, for two months. Since the last report we have shovelled up 6 tons of ore from North Seal Hole lode, specimens of which have been sent to the secretary's office. The bottom set to sink on the lode east of Bungay shaft is turning out excellent work for tin, and good stones of copper; when this is completed the bottom will be set on tribute. We have commenced driving a shallow level 8 fms. above the deep level; the lode is producing good ore and tin work. Having hauled the stuff broken from the western end on North Seal Hole lode, we resumed driving that end on Wednesday. We have finished stamping the sample of tinstuff, which proves as favourable as we anticipated. In my next report I shall be able to give an estimate of the value of the tin at surface. We sampled 50 tons of copper ore on Tuesday last, which will be sold on the 25th inst.

WEST WHEAL ALFRED.—The ground in Cole's engine-shaft, sinking below the 40 fm. level, continues to improve, and it is the general opinion that we have passed through the worst ground. The lode in Carr's engine-shaft, sinking below the 55, continues to improve, the orey part being 2 feet wide. In the 55, east of Mexico shaft, the lode will yield 2 tons per fm. In the 55, west of Mexico shaft, the end produces about 2½ tons per fm.—May 6.

WEST WHEAL JANE.—The engine-shaft is sunk 26 fms. below the deep adit, and still remains very hard—water favourable. At Moor's shaft, the 20 going eastward is worth about 10*l.* per fm. for tin; at this shaft, sinking below this level, there is a very kindly lode, composed of mundic, copper, and tin. The end driving west, at Tippet's shaft, is poor at present; the winze at this shaft is not quite so good for mundic as it has been. At Moor's shaft, going west of the cross-course, we have holed to the late tributers' working, and I intend to set the same at our next setting-day on tribute. I expected the steam-stamps would be at work by this time, but the whole of the machinery has not been sent from Copper-house. In the course of next week I have no doubt they will be in full work.—J. Tregonning : May 6.

WEST WHEAL TRANNACK.—The sumpmen have been putting in timber to secure the engine-shaft from the 15 to the 20 fm. level, and will be prepared to draw with the whim kibble from the 20 by Wednesday next. The stopes in the back of the 20, west of engine-shaft, look promising for raising a large quantity of tin work, set to-day to four men and one boy, at 2*l.* per fm., for the month. In the 20, east of eastern whim-shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, with a promising appearance, set to four men and one boy, at 3*l.* per fm., for 5 fms., or the month. The cross-cut at Pennymichell is harder, and still wet, set to two men and one boy, at 4*l.* per fm., 3 fms., or the month. On the caunter lode there is no alteration since the last report, set to two men and two boys, at 2*l.* per fm., 5 fms., or the month. In consequence of being able to stamp but a small quantity, and being prevented from burning, we could clean but little tin, and have agreed not to sell as yet.—R. Johns : May 6.

WHEAL ARTHUR.—North Lode: The lode in the 50 west is 4 ft. wide, yielding stones of copper ore. The lode in the 35 west is 4 feet wide, yielding 1 ton of ore per fm., worth 8*l.* The lode in the 20 west is 4 ft. wide, yielding good stones of ore. The lode in Cruse's stope, in back of the 35 west, is 4 ft. wide, yielding 3 tons of ore per fm., worth 3*l.* 10*s.* per ton.—Old Lode: The shaftmen are still engaged cutting down the lode on the north side of the shaft in the 90, and which is producing stones of copper ore. The lode in the 80 east is 4 ft. wide, yielding 1 ton of ore per fm., worth 6*l.* The men are still cutting through the lode in the 60, east of great cross-course; they have driven about 11 ft., but the north wall is not yet met with. We intend trying some of the stuff for tin shortly.—Watson's Lode: The lode in the 50 west is unproductive.—T. Carpenter : May 6.

WHEAL CREBOR.—We have Rundle's shaft cleared to within 3 fms. of the bottom; about the latter part of another week I hope to see the bottom of it, all being well, when we intend to clear and secure the 44 and 54 fm. levels. In a pitch we let to the back of the 24, east of Rundle's, the tributers are opening some good orey ground, which I think will turn out well. As soon as the shaft is completed, we shall be in a position to clear and throw open a good deal of profitable ground, as we have a drawing machine that will draw any quantity of stuff with a trifling expense. Our machinery is all in good order, and doing excellent duty. Nothing new in our tutwork at present; but the tributers are all working with more spirit. Things in general are going on pretty well.—W. Doble : May 10.

WHEAL CASTLE.—You must be aware a great deal of work has been done in excavations in a very short space of time, and according to the present price of materials far exceeded my estimate, a price which I never anticipated or expected. I am not aware one shilling has been thrown away in useless expenditure. Your deputation has been here, and will, of course, lay their report before the shareholders. A wheel has been erected, of 42 feet diameter, with 30 fms. of horizontal rods, pulleys, stands, bob, &c. A leat has been brought from the lake to pass over the wheel, and another has been cut through the rock, a great part of it from the Lyd; the lake water not being sufficient in the dry season, that work is now completed. A whim has been erected with the necessary appendages; that, with the other machinery, is in good working order, and calculated to take us down to any depth we may require. The engine-shaft has been sunk 21 fms. from surface, and the lode intersected in the 10, and driven on its course north 3 fms. 4 ft.; ditto, south, 4 fms. 3 ft.: the lode is small, composed of flookan and mundic, spotted with lead. The ground is congenial and easy for driving, present price 2*l.* 5*s.* and 1*l.* 15*s.* per fm. We shall drive the north end with all dispatch to get under the bunch of lead gone down in the bottom of the adit level before spoken of by me; that will be accomplished in about two months from this time. I have also set the shallow adit to be cleared and secured, as advised by Mr. Hitchins. Enclosed I send you vouchers for March, and am happy to say most of our day-work is finished, except making the floors. I have suspended all dead work until we get materials at a lower rate.—W. Heath : May 9.

WHEAL GRENVILLE.—The lode in the bottom of the engine-shaft is much larger than it has been. In the winze sinking under the 70 fm. level it is 4 feet wide, containing a small quantity of grey copper. The 40 fm. level cross-cut, south of Taylor's shaft, has intersected a lode about 2 ft. wide, composed of gossan, prian, and peach, and letting out a large stream of water. The Newton engine was set to work on the 5th inst.

WHEAL JAMES.—Since my last report we have completed the plat at Prockter's shaft to the 20 fm. level, and extended the ends north and south about 11 fms. on the course of a very large and productive lode. Saturday last being our setting-day, we set the south end to drive 6 fms., by six men, at 55*s.* per fm.; in this end the lode is 6 ft. wide, worth 20 tons of ore per fm. of a very superior quality. The north end set to drive 4 fms., by four men, at 48*s.* per fathom; the lode at present is 5 ft. wide, worth 16 tons of ore per fm.; in this end the lode has made a very great improvement in the last 10 fathoms sinking, as it was unproductive north of the shaft in the 10 fm. level. At present we have in the 20 fm. level, north of the shaft, from 800 to 1000 tons of ore to be taken away by the tributers. The lode in the 10 fathom level, south of Prockter's shaft, is 8 ft. wide, worth 25 tons of ore per fathom; set to drive 2 fms., by two men, at 5*l.* per fm. The stopes in the back of the 10 fathom level are yielding large quantities of ore; the lode is 7 ft. wide, worth 20 tons of ore per fm.; set to six men for three months, at 2*s.* 6*d.* per ton. Pearce's cross-cut is still in hard ground; set to drive 2 fms., by six men, at 10*l.* 10*s.* per fm. I have also put two men to drive the adit north on the copper branch, to endeavour to intersect the slide and the junction of the different lodes; this I consider to be a matter of great importance to us, and I have no doubt that it will amply repay us for doing. I have also much pleasure to inform you that our prospects in this mine are far better than ever I have seen them before, and there is no doubt of making large returns of ore per month. All our surface operations are going on satisfactorily.—H. B. Grose : May 9.

WHEAL LANGFORD.—Since my last we have risen 9 ft. in the back of the 20 fm. level, east of Malachi's shaft, and I have now set the back on tribute to two men, at 13*s.* 4*d.* in 1*l.* for copper and lead (silver excepted). The other two men are engaged at present putting in bed-plank in Malachi's shaft, and repairing the same from the 10 to the 20 fm. level. From the stopes in this level, east of Hancock's winze, we have broken during the past week 5 bags of silver ore of moderate quality. I have set the men who were engaged stoping the back of the 10 fm. level, east of Malachi's shaft, to stope west of Langford shaft in the back of the 20, where the lode is from 4 to 5 ft. wide, and will produce at present 1½ ton of good quality copper ore per fm., and some saving work for lead and silver. The tribute department is without any particular alteration.—Wm. Knott : May 10.

WHEAL MARY ANN.—Pollard's shaft is sunk 2 fms. under the 110. The lode in the 110 north is 4 feet wide, and worth 12*l.* per fm.; in the same level south it is 2 ft. wide, and worth 10*l.* per fm. In the 100 north the lode is 3½ feet wide, worth 11*l.* per fm.; in the same level south it is 2 feet wide, and worth 7*l.* per fm. In the 90 north it is 3 ft. wide, and worth 10*l.* per fm.; in the same level south it is 3 ft. wide, and worth 20*l.* per fm. In the 80 north it is 3 feet wide, and worth 18*l.* per fm. In the 50 south it is 3 ft. wide, producing good stones of lead. Clymo's engine-shaft is sunk 41 fms. under the surface. The stopes and pitches are producing much as usual. We sell to-morrow 72 tons of lead ore.—P. Clymo, Jun. : May 10.

WHEAL ROBERT.—We have completed the sinking of the shaft in the 30, and also divided and cased it with a good ladder road. We commenced driving the cross-cut yesterday. The water coming from the south very strong; I think we shall have a large lode.—W. Neill : May 10.

WHEAL SAMSON.—There is nothing new to report on the explorations on the new lodes during the past week.—J. Spargo.

WHEAL REGENT (St. Austell).—We have this day sampled 15 tons of superior quality copper ore. The 8 fm. level, below the adit, is now dry; there is a good orey lode in the eastern end, from 1½ to 2 ft. wide, producing 1 ton of ore per fm., on Bell's lode. In the adit level, a winze has been sunk to the west of Kemp's shaft, on the same lode—down 7 fms. below the adit, which will produce ¾ ton of ore per fm. —W. C. Morgan : May 8.

WHEAL MAUDLIN.—We have had the flat-rods brought here during the week, and they are almost all in, with the necessary minor bobs along the line. The crank is not here yet, but I am in hourly expectation of it; we shall work in a few hours after receiving it. There is no change worthy of notice in the adit at Hele. Driving south as usual.—W. TREGAY: May 6.

WHEAL SURPRISE.—Every exertion has been made to get the waste water from the Devon BurraBurra Mine to the wheel, which I am happy to say is effected; but owing to the scarcity of the surface water, we have about 5 fms. of water in the shaft; we have, therefore, continued to drive the 23 cross-cut south by four men, and have put the other two men shoding, to ascertain the distance we shall have further to drive the 25 cross-cut before we intersect the lode. As the water is still in the mine, I should recommend you to drive west on the great lode seen in the 23 fm. level, we can drive on the south part of the lode, and cut through it occasionally, as it would be proving the lode nearer the junction with the gossan lode, and be a guide for further exploration.—A. BRAY.

WHEAL TRELAWNY.—Smith's engine-shaft is sunk 6 fms. 4 ft. below the 98 fm. level. In the 98, north end, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, worth 9*l.* per fm.; in the same level, south end, we are still in disordered ground, caused by the influence of the slide. In the 88, north end, the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 20*l.* per fm. The 88 south is suspended, being near to Trehane boundary. At the winze sinking in the bottom of this level the lode is 2½ ft. wide, and worth 9*l.* In the 78, north end, the lode is 3 ft. wide, and worth 9*l.* per fm. At the winze sinking in the bottom of this level the lode is 4 ft. wide, and worth 8*l.* In the 55, north end, the lode is 2 ft. wide, and worth 10*l.* per fm. In the 40, north end, the lode is 1½ ft. wide, with a little ore in it. Chippendale's shaft is sunk 7 fms. below the 55. In the 107, south of Trelawny's shaft, the lode is still poor, but we are expecting an improvement here shortly, as there is a good lode coming against us from Mary Ann Mine. In the 82, south of Trelawny's shaft, the lode is 1 ft. wide, orey. The stopes and pitches are not quite so productive as when last reported. We shall get ready for sampling to-day a parcel of lead ores, computed 56 tons.—JOSEPH KEMP: May 9.

WHEAL TRISTREM.—At our setting on Saturday last, the following bargains were set—viz., to drive the 52 cross-cut south by eight men, stented 4 fms., or cut the lode, at 4*l.* 4*s.* The 40 cross-cut by six men, stented 1 fm., or cut through the lode, at 7*l.* 7*s.* To drive in the 40, on the junction of No. 1 and No. 3 lodes, by four men, at 2*l.* 15*s.* per fm. for 3 fms. This lode is 6 ft. wide, spotted with tin throughout; and judging from its very kindly appearance, we believe it will make a good lode in a short distance. The cross-cut in the 28 fm. level, south of the whim-shaft, was set to six men, at 5*l.* 5*s.* per fm., stented 4 fms., or cut the lode; and the end on the course of the lode, north of the whim-shaft, to six men, at 4*l.* per fm., for 2 fms.—J. JENKINS: May 9.

WHEAL UNY.—The 50, east of engine-shaft, is progressing favourably; we expect it daily to intersect the cross-course; producing saving work for tin; driving by six men and two boys, at 6*l.* per fm., for 2 fms. The 30, west of engine-shaft, is improved and yielding valuable tinstuff, and will open a quantity of tribute ground; driving by two men, at 5*l.* 10*s.* per fm., for 2 fms. The new shaft is now sunk about 7 fms., set to nine men, at 10*l.* per fm., for 2 fms. The 30 on the copper lode is driving by four men, at 10*l.* per fm., for 1 fathom; the lode is about 1 ft. wide, producing good stones of copper ore. The tribute pitches and stopes are yielding tinstuff, averaging 2¼ cwts. of black tin per 100 sacks.—We have sold to-day 7 tons 5 cwts. 0 qrs. 15 lbs. of black tin, at 68*l.* 5*s.* per ton=495*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.*—S. COADE: May 6.

WHEAL VENTON.—Our cross-cut is driven about 15 ft. east of the branch named in my last report, in driving which we have intersected some beautiful veins of lead of a very rich quality. The ground still continues very favourable for driving—now set at 3*l.* 10*s.* per fm.—W. GEORGE, jun.

WHEAL WILLIAMS.—Saturday evening last we suspended the working of the engine, with the discharge of all the men, except six, who are now raising gossan on the south lode, east and west from the engine-shaft.—G. ROWE: May 10.

WHEAL ZION.—The lode in the engine-shaft is still in a disordered state. The 50 fm. level east is precisely as last reported. We are expecting hourly to communicate with Thomas's winze. No alteration in any other bargain.—J. SIMS: May 10.

WHITFORD.—We have driven the level from the new shaft 2 fms. towards the north lode; and we shall have about 2 fms. more to drive to intersect the lode. The ground is very hard; it is in a fine white limestone, with a small string, composed of the carbonate of lime. The adit level, going south in the No. 4 lode, is still in the carbonate of lime, producing some good stones of lead.—W. RAMSDEN: May 10.

FOREIGN MINES.

ANGLO-CALIFORNIAN GOLD MINING COMPANY.

Brown's Valley, March 29.—In my last letter I mentioned that the steam would be got up the day after the date of that letter; this was done, and the crushing process commenced. One result of which is, that with only two of the eight escapes for the pulverised ore from the crushing pan open, we can reduce to the fineness of the enclosed packets 3317 lbs. per hour. Since the 14th our whole attention has been given up to making occasional trials, in order to gain proper inclinations for the troughs, either holding skins, or those fitted to receive the ore as it comes from the crusher, or rather pulveriser, and so convey it to the amalgamator. I am sure the board will not deem time bestowed upon these arrangements otherwise than properly employed; for, indeed, it involves the fulfilment of the object for which the entire expenditure and labour is risked. These arrangements will be satisfactorily concluded by sunset this evening; the steam is at this moment accumulating in the boiler, so that the engine will start the moment the other work is finished. There has not been sufficient quartz crushed to enable me to give a fair idea of the amount of gold likely to be obtained from a ton; indeed, neither the washings of the skins or the amalgam have been examined, so very little having been run through, because until the arrangements for saving the gold were in every way proportioned to the delivery from the pulveriser, it is obvious that loss would be sustained. The methods by which I propose to save the gold are two—1. By Ball's amalgamator, an American invention; this operates by having a vessel placed immediately under the opening through which the crushed ore flows; a pump is fitted in this vessel, purposely constructed to carry the crushed ore from it into the amalgamator, which consists of a pan 3 feet 6 inches in diameter, to which pan is affixed machinery, this gives the pan the precise motion of the vatiere when used by hand—namely, circular and eccentric, above the pan is a flat dish, to which is given a rotatory motion contrary to that of the pan; in the pan the quicksilver is placed by the eccentric motion given by the machinery, its surface incessantly comes in contact with the lower ridge of the dish. In the dish are holes made, through which the crushed ore, brought in by the pumps, passes down upon the quicksilver, and is literally rubbed into it; round the dish is an iron-plate, to prevent anything passing off but through the holes and over the quicksilver. Ball's amalgamator has been used with great success in the river washings, and by the Yuba Gold Washing Company. It has been strongly recommended to me by Mr. Gastineau; it has been used for some months by him, and he considers it as perfect a machine as can be made for the purpose. It is worked by a drum and belt in the engine-shaft; requires scarcely any attendance after the stream of water, ore, &c., has been proportioned to its capacity, and secures effectually the amalgam from all communication until it is desirable to examine it; the examination should take place every fourth day, if the ore is rich. The second method is as follows:—Immediately under the pipes discharging the water and crushed ore is a trough, upon this is placed one or two skins; this trough, 4 feet long, communicates with a "riffle," box, or rather a trough, having pieces of wood in shape of a V reversed nailed on its surface; before each of the so-termed riffles is quicksilver, over which the discharged ore from the pulveriser must pass: it is an extremely simple method, and has also been very successfully tried on Ousley's Bar by Mr. Gastineau. I have, however, taken the precaution to have a long tub made, into which the stream from these riffle troughs will fall from a foot above upon a bed of quicksilver, 1½ inch deep. After all, I prefer the skins to anything, but here the attendance upon it would be too expensive, independently of the peculiar skill required to use the washing pan after the skin has arrested the gold in its course: the surest method, in my opinion, to save the gold, would be to use the skins, and instead of washing their produce by the pan, refer it wholly to the well-retorted quicksilver; even this, however, would be expensive, for where the ore is rich and reduced to great fineness the skin would be discharged every 10 minutes. I forward the report of Moyle with reference to his department. The board will observe that they have been engaged in saving drift wood, by doing this a considerable expense has been spared; and but for this timber, plank, &c., must have been purchased for supporting the earth where the excavations have been formed: this wood is claimed by no one, and is brought down by the Yuba. I find I have not mentioned that the amount of ore thrown into the pulveriser must be proportioned to the amount ejected; I imagine, therefore, now that there will be four outlets open the quantity will be increased two-thirds. I am glad to say the water has rather increased than otherwise, and that rain continues occasionally to fall; there is also much snow in the mountains.

PENINSULAR MINING COMPANY.—Extract from engineer's report for the month of April:—

No. 1 *Copper Mine.*—In the levels driven on the course of the lode, right and left from the sump, the lode has been without any material change of a permanent character since our last; we continue to sink on the course of the lode, which is without change, and carrying a large amount of metal. Our shaft is progressing favourably; we have began to wall in that part which was sunk through the loose ground. Our weighing for this month has been 3850 quintals. The pit between this and the No. 4 sett is down 40 ft. The really important works we have in hand are the downright shaft, and the sump on the course of the lode. This shaft will constitute the real opening of the mine.

No. 2 *Copper Mine.*—The shaft is down 70 ft. We are now timbering and putting in our ladders, preparatory to fixing our first lift of pumps. We began to drift towards the lode, but the blast holes brought out such a large quantity of new water that we thought it advisable to plug them up and stop the drifting until we get in the pump. I think it very probable that we are on the roof of the lode, and that we shall let in a large amount of water when we cut it. The lode in the level has improved for copper.

No. 3 *Copper Mine.*—We have lost the metalliferous lode in the main level, although the band of quartz stuff appears to follow to the left as before; we are drifting across it, within a few feet of the head of the level. The level is in 331 ft., with the never-failing band of quartz, and is covered by a very large amount of hill. The lode and quartz above this level are as yet unexplored. Now that the quartz is likely to have a commercial value, we are drifting across it in various points, so as to be able to present an estimate of the amount in sight up to the present moment.

No. 6 *Copper Mine.*—The lode is not yet cut in the lower level, ground solid. About 50 ft. to hill we have cut the lode, with a fine sample of copper, and are driving on it; we shall now try it higher up, and, should we meet it, shall form a third surface level in this sett.

No. 9 *Copper Mine.*—The new furnace is nearly finished; I shall be down there in the middle of the month, to give it the finishing touch and set it going. We have made one or two slight improvements. The assays of our last products were 13 and 13½ per cent. *Lead Mine.*—The adit is in 200 feet.

THE COLOGNE MINING COMPANY.—The council have received the following report, dated Derschlag, May 4:—

FAHRENBERG.—The lode in the Emma shaft is 7 ft. wide, and by the hanging-wall there is a branch of lead, which averages 4 in. wide, and is of a very good quality. The ground in this shaft is favourable for sinking, but the water is very quick. We expect, however, to drain this water by the deep adit, which is driving to intersect the Emma lode, and which, according to the statement of the dialler, it will do in the next 3 fms. We shall drive these 3 fms. in the course of the present month, and if the dialler's estimate proves correct we shall succeed, we hope, in draining the Emma shaft; for, though the adit will cut the lode some 30 fms. from the shaft, the same is so full of fissures that it will drain water at a very great distance. The lode in the stopes is small and poor at present. The mineral on the mine is being prepared for the market.

BUNACH.—The lode in the 5 fm. level, driving east from the winze, is 6 in. wide, worth ½ ton of blende per fathom; in the stopes on the back of the same level it is 1 foot wide, worth 2½ tons of blende per fathom. We have began to sink shaft No. 1 below the adit level, and the ground being fair, have set it at 3*l.* 10*s.* per fathom. At present we are free from water, but when we intersect the lode, which we expect to do about 6 fms. below the adit, the water is likely to increase, but, at the same time, the ground will become more favourable for sinking.

VAHLBERG.—The cross-cut driving from the adit level and the engine-shaft has been driven more than 7 fms. during the past month; the ground continues favourable, and we expect the ends will meet in the course of a fortnight. The lode in the stopes in the bottom of the deep adit is 7 feet wide, composed of white and brown iron, with good copper ore. The masons are getting on with the buildings as fast as they can; and the two boilers, with some parts of the engine, have been delivered on the mine.

CACILIA.—The lode in the stopes in the 15 fm. level is 18 in. wide, worth 3 tons of blende per fathom. In the winze sinking below the deep adit, west of the new shaft, the lode is small and poor, and we are now driving a level west to prove it in that direction. The lode in the winze below the 25 fm. level is 10 in. wide, consisting of blende and lead together. The further sinking of this winze has been suspended in consequence of a great increase of water, which is now far too quick to be drawn by manual labour; but the ground which has been sunk through will pay very well when taken away. In the end of the 22 fm. level, east of Cacilia shaft, the lode is 9 in. wide, producing 1 ton of lead and blende per fathom; in the stopes behind the end it is 1½ foot wide, producing 1½ ton of lead and blende per fathom.

RAUHBACHERHOHE.—In the adit level, driving north-west on the Pocher lode, the lode is 1 foot wide, composed of quartz and stones of copper ore. In the 10 fm. level driving north-west from the north-west winze, it is 6 inches wide, worth ½ ton of copper ore per fathom; in the level driving south-east from the same winze it is 1 ft. wide, worth 1 ton per fathom. In the 10 fm. level driving north-west on the south-east winze, the lode is 1½ ft. wide, quartz and copper ore; in the south-east level, from the same winze, it is at present split into two branches, and poor. We are preparing to sink a winze in the bottom of the adit, where the lode is good. We are clearing the stuff which had been accumulating during the winter, and which is yielding good copper ore.

ROYAL SANTIAGO MINES.—[Received May 11.]

Cobre, April 5.—Ore raised in March, 84 tons; precipitate ditto, 4 tons. At Taylor's shaft we have been cutting ground for a set of timber and fixing it, which has occupied several days of the past week; sunk in March 6½ ft. The lode in the 56 fm. level east has considerably enlarged, owing to the branches falling into it from the north side; it is now 4 ft. wide, speedy for driving, composed principally of mundic and peach, but there are some excellent stones of ore. The 50 fm. level west is poor, consisting almost entirely of horse; the ground is favourable for opening. In the 44 fm. level west we have cross-cut north 2 fms., and have not found the lode. I do not despair, however, as the country is favourable, and we have intersected several small branches containing ore. We have commenced a winze upon the ore ground lately discovered, which will be pushed forward to the 50 fm. level. We have commenced sinking under the 20 fm. level, at Discovery shaft, and have, in addition to a few negroes, also put our own people to drive the 20 fm. level east, where we have a very promising lode of 18 inches wide, composed of soft spar, and red and grey ore. This level is now 6 fms. from shaft, and the back for this distance will remunerate to stope. The 20 fm. level west shows spots of yellow ore; lode 2 feet wide. The 10 fm. level west produces excellent sones of grey and horse-flesh ore; lode 2½ feet wide, rather hard for driving.

Cobre, April 12.—The lode in Taylor's shaft is improving; the poor stone is wearing out, and mundic and ore taking its place. The leader of ore is now 18 in. wide in the east end, and 1 foot in the west; there is besides, considerable mundic, with spots of ore north of this leader. We have not been at work in the 56 fathom level during the past week, in consequence of not being able to draw the stuff. The 50 fathom level west is looking better; the ground continues favourable, and there is ore scattered in the lode for 18 in. wide. The cross-cut north has been driven 3 fms.; the ground is harder, and looks unpromising; the cross-course has entirely disappeared. Discovery shaft has been sunk 6 ft., and the water hinders further progress; the lode is 1½ to 2 ft. wide, and yields red and grey ore.

THE SAN FERNANDO MINES (LINARES).—The following report has been received from Messrs. J. and J. G. Remfrey:—

May 4.—We herewith hand you our monthly report. Remfrey's shaft has been deepened the past month 7 varas 1 ft. 9 in., re-set to six men and six labourers, at 1000 reals per vara. The 80 vara level, west from Cabra shaft, has been extended 1 vara 2 ft. 6 in., re-set to six men, at 500 reals per vara; the lode in this place is divided, and the part we are driving on is at present unproductive. The 60 vara level, west from Cabra, has been driven 5 varas 1 ft. 3 in., re-set to four men, at 240 reals per vara, lode poor; the winze under this level has been deepened the past month 2 varas 2 ft. 2 in.; at present suspended, being as deep as the back of the 80 vara level. Rocon shaft has been sunk the past month 1 vara 1 ft. 6 in., making the depth 21 varas below the 60, where the men are engaged cutting plat for bargain, 1700 reals. The 60 vara level east, on the north lode, has been driven 13 varas 2 ft., re-set to four men, at 120 reals per vara; the lode has a very promising appearance, and will now yield from 10 to 15 cwts. of lead ore per fm.; the 60 east on the south lode, south of Rocon shaft, has been extended 5 varas 1 ft., re-set to four men, at 240 reals per vara, worth ½ ton per fm.; the winze under this level has been deepened 7 varas 1 ft. 9 in., re-set to four men, at 160 reals per vara, worth ¾ ton per fm.; this level has been extended west 5 varas 1 ft., re-set to four men, at 200 reals per vara, not to value; the rise over this level has been risen 2 varas 2 ft. 9 in., re-set to four men, at 200 rls. per vara, worth 1 ton per fathom. San Gabriel shaft has been sunk the past month 3 varas 1 ft. 8 in., re-set to six men, at 350 reals per vara. Santa Margarita shaft has been deepened 1 vara below the 60 vara level; the men are now engaged cutting plat in this level, per bargain, 1000 reals; as soon as this is completed we shall at once resume sinking the shaft. The 60 vara level has been extended east from this shaft 4 varas 2 ft. 8 in., and is re-set to six men, at 350 reals per vara; here we have a splendid course of lead ore, worth 10 tons per fm. The level west from this shaft has been driven 4 varas 1 ft., re-set to six men, at 300 reals per vara, worth 1 ton per fm. The winze below the 40, west of this shaft, has been deepened 4 varas 1 ft., re-set to four men, at 350 reals per vara, producing good stones of lead ore. San Enrique shaft has been deepened 1 vara 1 ft. 9 in., re-set to 12 men, at 525 reals per vara, and the stopes at 120 reals per vara; the lode in the shaft is worth 2 tons per fm., and the stopes 1½ ton per fm. The 80 vara level, east from this shaft, has been extended 2 varas 2 ft. 9 in., re-set to six men, at 600 reals per vara, worth 4 tons per fathom. The 80 vara level, west from this shaft, has been extended the past month 3 varas 2 ft. 9 in., re-set to six men, at 550 reals per vara; the lode here has become much wider since last report, and we are driving on the north part, which is composed of carbonate of lime and lead ore, worth 5 tons per fm.; and from the appearance of the south part it will be of equal value; the rise cutting here is worth 20 tons per fm. Abandona shaft has been deepened the past month 4 varas, still sinking by six men, at 600 reals per vara. The 60 vara level, east from San Martin shaft, has been extended 8 varas, re-set to six men, at 350 reals per vara, and 1 real per arroba for lead ore, worth 2½ tons per fm. The 80 vara level cross-cut has been driven north from San Rafael shaft 1 vara 1 ft., still driving by six men, at 700 reals per vara. The 60 vara level has been extended west from this shaft 5 varas 0 ft. 3 in., re-set to four men, at 240 reals per vara, lode poor.

Santa Catalina shaft has been sunk 2 varas, re-set to six men, at 800 reals per vara. Santa Isabella shaft has been deepened the past month 3 varas, still sinking by six men and three labourers, at 800 reals per vara. The 40 vara level, east from this shaft, has been extended 10 varas 0 ft. 9 in., re-set to four men, at 120 reals per vara, producing occasional stones of lead ore. The level west has been driven 6 varas, re-set to four men, at 120 reals per vara, yielding splendid stones of ore; from the appearance of the lode in this level we may reasonably expect good results in depth. The air shaft has been deepened 7 varas 2 ft. 8 in., and is now suspended; set to drive east from this shaft, to communicate to the shallow level, at 160 reals per vara. The masons are engaged walling Fanny's shaft. At Nuestra Senora de Linarejos, the engine-shaft, in future to be called Glucksbierg's shaft, is cut down to the adit level, and the masons will at once commence walling the same with all possible speed. The engine and boiler-house are completed, and the masons are progressing favourably with the stack. Amelia's shaft, west of Glucksbierg, has been cleared to the depth of 33 varas: at present suspended, until secured. Bonnemain's shaft, east of Garnier's whim-shaft, has been deepened from surface 25 varas 2 ft., at which depth we have driven 8 varas on an oblique course, which has moved the lode; at 15 varas deep we have driven east and west on the course of the lode, which shows good indications, producing fine stones of carbonate of lead, galena, and also sulphuret of copper and malachite. Gosse's shaft, east of the latter, has been sunk from surface 12 varas; the lode here is 6 feet wide, and has a very promising appearance, carrying a branch of galena on the north wall 2 in. wide; the remaining part is composed of barytes, decomposed granite, and occasional stones of carbonate and sulphuret of lead. The pitches are yielding about the same quantity of lead ore as when last reported. The new crusher answers remarkably well.

THE BERDAN MACHINE COMPANY.—The works of the company in the Commercial-road are fast progressing to completion. There are six basins already erected, and but for a slight accident with the gearing, would have been at work this week. We understand the arrangement with Mr. Berdan is finally settled, and that the works will be in full operation early in the ensuing week.

THE TRUCK SYSTEM.—The select committee appointed by the House of Commons to enquire into the system of payment of wages by goods, commonly known as the "truck system," met yesterday. Mr. W. Tremenheere, the Government Commissioner appointed to enquire into the operation of the Truck Act, was examined at great length, the purport of his evidence being condemnatory of the system of payment of wages in goods.

*** The MINING JOURNAL of last week was accompanied by a SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET, in which was inserted illustrated descriptions of Perkes's Gold Reduction and Amalgamating Machine—Moss's Crushing, Pulverising, and Amalgamating Machine—Mouatis's Water-Raising Apparatus—Wright and Hyatt's Elliptic Rotatory Engine—Chase's Pulverising Machine for Gums, Sugars, and Resins.—Also, Reports of the Meetings of the Great Crinnis Copper Mining Company; the Imperial Brazilian Mining Association; the Adelaide Land and Gold Company; and the Australasian Coal Mining Company.

A SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET will be given with the MINING JOURNAL of next week, May 20th, which will contain illustrated descriptions of several Inventions; a valuable paper, by Mr. Joseph Holdsworth, on the Extension of our Coal-Fields; Dr. Noad's third lecture on Voltaic Electricity applied to Mining and Telegraphic Purposes; Mineralogy of Derbyshire; on the Purification of Gas—No. III.; Treatment of Gold by Mercury; Dr. Arnott's paper on Smokeless and Economical Domestic Fire-Grates; Comparative Cost of Manufacture of Iron in Scotland and Silesia; Comparative Cost of Manufacture of Hardware in Sheffield and Solingen; Mr. Evan Hopkins, C.E., on the Coal Formation of Victoria; Gold in Ceylon; Brazil and its Rivers—the Falkland Islands; Coal in Turkey; Artesian Wells; and various other interesting matters.

The Mining Market; Prices of Metals, Ores, &c.

METAL MARKET, London, May 12, 1854.

COPPER.	£. s. d.
Sheathing and bolts ...p. lb.	0 1 2
Bottoms "	0 1 3
Old "	0 1 0½
Best selected ...p. ton	129 0 0
Tough cake "	126 0 0
Tile "	126 0 0
South American "	126 0 0-128
IRON.	per Ton.
*Bars, Welsh, in London.	10 0 0-10 5 0
*Ditto, to arrive	9 15 0-10 0 0
*Nail rods	10 10 0-11 0 0
* " Stafford, in London	11 10 0-13 0 0
*Nail rods ditto	11 10 0-12 0 0
*Hoops ditto	11 15 0-13 0 0
*Sheets, single	12 10 0-14 0 0
Pig, No. 1, in Wales	4 10 0- 6 0 0
Refined metal, ditto	4 10 0- 5 0 0
Bars, common, ditto	8 5 0- 8 10 0
Ditto, railway, ditto	7 15 0- 8 0 0
ditto, Swedish, in Lond.	14 0 0-14 10 0
Pig, No. 1, in Clyde	4 4 0- 4 9 0
LEAD.	
English Pig	24 10 0- —
Ditto sheet	25 10 0- —
Ditto red lead	26 0 0- —
Ditto white	28 10 0-29 0 0
Ditto patent shot	27 0 0-27 10 0
Spanish, in bond	23 10 0-24 0 0
American	none.
FOREIGN STEEL.	
Swedish, in kegs..p. ton	18 0 0-19 10 0
Ditto, in faggots	18 0 0-18 10 0

QUICKSILVER ...p. lb.	0 2 1
SPELTER.	Per Ton.
Foreign	23 0 0-23 5 0
To arrive	23 0 0-23 5 0
ZINC.	
In sheets	31 10 0 32 0 0
TIN.	
English, blocks	119 0 0- —
Ditto, Bars (in barrels)	120 0 0- —
Ditto, Refined	122 0 0- —
Banca	120 0 0-124 0 0
Straits	115 10 0- —
TIN-PLATES.†	
IC Charcoal ...p. box	1 13 0- 1 14 0
IX Ditto "	1 19 0- 2 0 0
IC Coke "	1 7 6- 1 8 0
IX Ditto "	1 13 6- 1 14 0
Canada plates ...p. ton	16 0 0
In London; 20s. less at the works.	
Patent Yellow Metal Sheathing (Muntz) ...p. lb.	0 1 0
Wetterstedt's Pat. Met. ...p. cwt.	2 0 0
Stirling's Non-laminating, or Hardened, Surface Rails..p. ton	9 0 0- 9 2 0
Stirling's Patent Toughened Pigs, Glasg.	— - 3 12 6
Ditto, Wales	4 0 0- 4 5 0
Indian Charcoal Pigs in London	— - 6 0 0

* In Liverpool, 5s. to 10s. per ton less.
† At the works, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per box less. In Liverpool, 6d. per box less.

REMARKS.—We have the pleasure to report that a much better feeling has prevailed with regard to metals during the past week, and some good transactions have been the result. The partial resuscitation from that langour which appeared to be spreading over our market it is feared will merely be temporary, and that we shall again experience a reaction in metals for a time; however, we are not likely to be subject to any wide fluctuations, as the various stocks are mostly light, and very well held.

COPPER since our last has remained quiet but firm, although there is more disposition evidenced on the part of holders to realise. The demand for home consumption continues good, but for shipment very little enquiry exists. The sale of ores at Swansea, on the 9th inst., amounted to 1180 tons.

IRON.—A very fair amount of business has been done in manufactured bars, and prices have improved 2s. 6d. to 5s. per ton, owing to the enhanced value of the raw material. The price of Scotch Pigs has been well maintained. The raising the Bank discount has not had any material effect; and although shipments have somewhat diminished, sellers on change to-day were firm, quoting 82s. 3d. to 82s. 6d. cash, g.m.b., free on board in the Clyde. Welsh Pigs are in great demand.

LEAD.—Comparatively little has been done in this metal; prices have slightly given way.

SPELTER is still very flat; some parcels have changed hands on rather easier terms. There were some enquiries in the market to-day from Birmingham, and a few parcels for delivery in Hull have changed hands.

TIN.—To-day an unexpected reduction of 5*l.* per ton was announced by the trade on blocks, bars, and refined. There is a very fair demand for English qualities, and foreign is firmly held, especially Banca, the principal of the stock, excepting one or two parcels recently arrived, being in the hands of speculators, who are holding for such high prices that it prevents business to any extent being done. There is very little offering in Holland.

TIN-PLATES have rather improved in value, and as the make in Wales is now much reduced, old stocks are being cleared off, and it is likely, if a fair demand arises, plates will advance, for present prices are very unremunerative to the manufacturer.

STEEL and QUICKSILVER—Both quiet, but firm.

LIVERPOOL, MAY 11.—The Iron Market remains in the same firm and healthy condition which has characterised it for a long time past. A very active demand is experienced in all departments, and prices are fully supported. The shipments of Scotch Pig last week again exceeded 15,000 tons, which, when added to the local consumption, 6000 tons per week, reduce the stock about 8000 tons, which has now been the weekly average for the past ten months. The market is consequently very firm, and prices gradually creep up, the market closing firmly to-day with buyers at 83s., with a little time, but no sellers. Tin-plates are dull of sale, without change in price. No change in other metals.

NEW YORK, APRIL 29.—Pig-iron is offered from ship at $39 to $40, and from yard at $42 to $42½ per ton, at which sales are made. Bars, both common and refined, continue in demand, the stock being limited; sales from store are active, at $75 for common, and $85 to $87½ per ton, for refined. Sheets and Plates are without alteration; single are held at 4½c; doubles, at 5c to 5¼c; and trebles, at 5½c to 5¾c per pound.

TIN PLATES are active, and about 7000 boxes Tin and Ternes plates were sold during the week at prices not transpired; it is held at $9¾ to $10 per box, for 1c from store, with usual difference for IX. and extras.

SHEET ZINC.—Sales at 8½c to 8¾c per pound for about 150 casks.

SPELTER.—Offered for arrival at 5¾c, and from store at 6c per pound.

BLOCK TIN.—Banca is held at 30c, and Straits at 29c per pound, cash.

LEAD.—In the early part of the week 250 tons Spanish sold at $6 37½c, time adding interest, and 100 tons to arrive at $6 30c, terms as above; subsequently it was offered at $6 12½c, afterwards withdrawn from market, and is now held for higher rates; 1000 pigs Galena, sold at 7c, cash.

COPPER.—New sheathing and yellow metal are steady at quotations.

NAILS.—Cut have been in good demand during the week past. The stock of some descriptions are light. We quote common cut nails at 4½c, 3 penny fine are held at 5½. Brad heads are in demand, and prices are firm. In spikes not so much doing.

MINES.—The price of metals keeps up, and there is every prospect of a greater rise, at least in copper; and when it is considered that numbers of speculative mines have stopped, and many others, owing to the inability or disinclination of shareholders to pay continued calls, have been curtailed in their operations, labour and materials must be cheaper, and so add to the profits of the paying mines. Still, there is a great stagnation in the English Share Market; and when several parties are eager to sell, it generally happens few are anxious to buy, and so a general decline in price takes place. This, which is true to a great extent even in regard to the funds, and other descriptions of stock, is so in a tenfold degree with a property so purely speculative as mining. In the absence of business, also, the most extraordinary reports get in circulation, and in a few hours shares become depreciated cent. per cent. This week West Providence have fallen to 16*l.* 10*s.*, whilst three months ago, we are informed, parties connected with the management were buying at 35*l.* The actual cause of the fall at present is only conjectural; but it appears that, from a breakage in the machinery, the dressing of tin was delayed three weeks, and consequently there will not be any dividend at the meeting. The resignation of the purser at such a time has been the subject of much comment, but we understand it is not the intention of the shareholders to let it pass over without the fullest investigation and enquiry by disinterested parties. Devon Great Consols, 420*l.* to 430*l.*; South Tamar, 9*l.* to 9*l.* 5*s.*; North Basset, 10*l.* to 11*l.*; Alfred Consols, 21*l.* 10*s.* to 22*l.*; Clijah and Wentworth, 8*l.*; Great Alfred, 28*l.* to 29*l.*; North Pool, 175*l.*; Wheal Wrey, 55*s.*; Sortridge Consols, 1*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* to 1*l.* 10*s.*

Among Foreign Mines, the reports from San Fernando are of the most encouraging nature, one or two important discoveries having taken place. In the 60 yard level, east of San Marguerite, the lode is yielding 10 tons of lead ore per fm. At San Enrique, the lode in the shaft is worth 2 tons per fm. In the 80 fm. level east the lode is worth 4 tons per fm.; in the 80 west the lode is worth 5 tons per fm. A rise yielding 20 tons per fm. Previous to this discovery the shares were paying 12 per cent. per annum from profits.

In the Bullion Market—Mexican and South American dollars, 5s. 0¾d. per oz. Bar silver containing gold, all gold above 5 grs. in the pound to be paid for, 5s. 1⅝d. per oz. standard. Bar silver without gold, 5s. 1¾d. per oz. standard. Bar gold, 77s. 9d. per oz. standard. Spanish doubloons, 78s. per oz. Columbian doubloons, 77s. to 77s. 3d. per oz.

At Hingston Down Consols meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. Thomas Morris in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance last meeting, 1399*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*; ore sold, 4250*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.*=5649*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.*—Mine cost, 2487*l.* 10*s.* 9*d.*; dues, 277*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.*; office expences, stationery, &c., 34*l.* 3*s.*; March dividend, 1500*l.*: leaving a balance in favour of mine of 1350*l.* 12*s.* 4*d.* A dividend of 5*s.* per share was declared. Capts. W. Richards and W. Rosewall reported that, on the 28th April, they weighed at Calstock 231 tons 10 cwts. 2 qrs. March ores, and sampied April ores, computed 220 tons. As they get deeper, they are opening valuable ore ground.

At Tincroft Mine meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. R. Hodgson in the chair), a resolution was passed, appointing Messrs. Pryor, Tyrie, and P. Watson, as a committee of investigation, to examine into the financial position of the company, to obtain a survey of the mine, and the opinion of competent persons, as to the best method to be pursued for the future working thereof, and as to the general system of management on the mine. At the request of the chairman, Mr. Pryor consented to accept the office of director in the room of a gentleman who had retired from office. The proceedings are fully reported in another column.

At Wheal Zion meeting on Monday (Mr. Gosse in the chair), a resolution was passed, removing the management of the mine from London to Bath. A long and intemperate discussion ensued, certain charges having been made against the London committee by the Bath shareholders, but which the latter refused to go into on the present occasion. It was ultimately proposed that a committee of investigation be formed, consisting of Mr. Ensor, Mr. W. Lemon Oliver, and Mr. Fuller, to examine any charges that may be brought forward in writing against the London management. The proceedings are detailed at some length in another column.

At Budnick Consols Mine meeting, on the 5th inst., the accounts showed—By tin sold (less dues), 682*l.* 14*s.* 9*d.*; carriage of ditto, 7*l.* 15*s.* 8*d.*; call made 3d of February, 1854, 210*l.*=900*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.*—Balance from last account, 100*l.* 2*s.* 9*d.*; mine cost for January, February, and March, 705*l.* 16*s.* 2*d.*: leaving balance to next account, 94*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.*

At Bottle Hill Mine meeting, on the 4th inst. (Mr. Robert Barnett in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance from the last meeting, 391l. 5s. 3d.; tin sold, 850l. 4s. 2d.; calls received, 2608l. 15s.=3850l. 4s. 5d.—Mine cost and merchants' bills, 3324l. 12s.; office expenses, stationery, &c., 45l. 4s. 7d.: leaving balance in favour of mine, 480l. 7s. 10d. The statement of assets and liabilities showed a credit balance of 665l. 15s. 6d. Capt. James Wolferstan reported that the prospects of the mine continued to improve; and there was every reason to expect that the returns would shortly meet the expenditure—in fact, the running cost of the mine was met now. Mr. E. O. Tudor was appointed a member of the committee of management, in the room of Mr. Chambers, who had resigned.

At the West Sortridge Consols general meeting, held on Monday, the accounts showed a balance of 23l. 1s. 10d. in favour of the mine. The report was very satisfactory, and will be found in the usual place. We understand that since the meeting advice has been received from a competent practical man, who has visited the mine, and who is considered as being cautious in the expression of his opinions, that from the present appearance of the tin lode, from 2 to 3 tons of tin per month can be sold, which would give a good profit. Active operations are going on to lay open the other lodes, particularly to discover the Sortridge copper lode in the adjoining mine.

At the Hemerdon Consols general meeting, at Mr. Murchison's offices, on Tuesday, the accounts showed a balance of 650l. 9s. (cash in hand). A call of 7s. 6d. per share was made. Mr. Wolferstan, the manager, reported that the men were getting on well with the sinking of the shaft, and that the lode was yielding fine rich work for tin. The steam-engine will be on the mine in a few days, and every exertion will be made to have it set to work with as little delay as possible.

At Calstock Consols meeting, on the 3d inst. (Mr. Wm. Channing in the chair), the accounts showed—Calls, ore bills, loans, &c., 7790l. 1s. 9d.; mine cost, 7077l. 17s. 3d.; loans repaid, 663l. 11s. 7d.: leaving balance in favour of the mine, 49l. 12s. 11d. The statement of liabilities and assets showed a debit balance of 23l. 15s. 2d. A call of 1s. per share was made; and a lift of pumps, with any other spare material on the mine, to be sold by the purser. Capt. W. B. Collom reported that every thing was being done to lay open and prove the different copper lodes; and he flattered himself that that they were steadily doing so, with efficiency.

At Trenow Consols meeting, on the 28th April (Mr. G. McCaughie in the chair), the accounts for February and March showed—Calls, 800l.; tin sold, 26l. 2s.; balance from last account, 206l. 9s. 11d.; mine cost, February and March, 217l. 16s. 5d.; merchants' bills, 247l. 11s. 9d.; engine-house, 60l.: leaving balance in favour of adventurers, 94l. 3s. 11d. A call was made of 5s. per share, payable forthwith to the purser. It was resolved that the share list be closed to 2900 shares, instead of 5000 shares. Mr. John Carthew, and Capts. J. Smith and Bennetts reported that they had forked the water in the engine-shaft with hand pumps; and the various works were progressing expeditiously. The shaftmen were cutting down Smith's shaft at Carn Perran, where there was a most excellent course of tin left in the bottom going down, worth upwards of 80l. per fm. They consider this property cannot be surpassed in Cornwall; and were anxiously looking forward for the time of putting the engine to work.

At Retallack United Mines meeting, on the 4th inst., the sett was divided into 240 parts, and a call of 1l. per share was made. Mr. John Tregoning, of Truro, was appointed purser; and Capt. James Michell the agent of the mines, and he was requested to commence forthwith such operations as he may consider most advantageous for the adventurers.

Foxdale, Court Grange, East Logylas, Frongoch, Cwm Erfin, Keswick, Maesyrerwddu, Coetia Llys, Deep Level, Talacre, Merllyn, Holywell Level, Bodelwyddan, Ty-Maen, Dyliffe, Caeconroy, Llanyrchyr Aur, Brynsteddfod, Kilbricken, and Wheal Mary Ann, have sold lead ore.

Trevenen, Wheal Kitty (St. Agnes), Wheal Uny, Drake Walls, Great Polgooth, Budnick Consols, Yeoland Consols, and Great Beam, have sold black tin.

Kilbricken Mines have sold a parcel of blende, of 80 tons, at 3l. 12s. 6d. per ton, and black tin amounting to 828l. = 1118l.

East White Grit Mine sold a parcel of lead ore last week, at 15l. per ton.

Trevenen Mine sold, on Saturday, two parcels of black tin, which realised 279l. 10s. 6d.; the next parcel will be 12 tons, and the mine is looking well.

St. Austell Consols sold last week 2 tons of nickel and cobalt ores.

Tamar Mines sampled 71 tons silver-lead ores, for sale on the 16th inst.

West Polberro Mine sampled 50 tons of copper ore on Tuesday last, being their first sampling. The mine continues to look well.

Exmouth and Adams sampled on Tuesday 170 tons of silver-lead ore.

At North Levant Mine, Borlase's lode in the middle adit end is reported to be worth 9l. per fm.

At Perran St. George, a course of copper ore has been cut in the 75, yielding 4 tons per fm.

The lode at West Phœnix is still worth 140l. per fm. for tin. The company is about to erect a 56 ft. wheel and stamps, to prepare the ore for market.

At Treburget United Mines, we understand, within the last week a productive silver-lead lode has been discovered. This news must have a beneficial effect upon the whole of the mines in St. Teath district.

At Wheal Ludcott, on Wednesday, they commenced a new engine-shaft in the vicinity of the western lode, on which a level is extended northwards about 110 fms. towards Wheal Wrey; the lode is promising, 2 to 4 feet wide, occasional fine rocks of lead ore and gossan, with other good indications. It is at present, however, suspended, to enable them to proceed with all possible speed in sinking the shaft, and for farther developing the sett.

In our Share List of this week another Irish mining company, the Bannow, is added to those already before the public. The capital is stated at 12,000l., in 1l. shares, all of which have been taken up by private parties. From the letter of our Wexford correspondent, which appeared on the 29th of April, and the report of Capt. W. Roberts, of the Connoree Mines, which appears in the present Journal, this mine appears likely soon to take a prominent place in the Share List; and from the high character Capt. Roberts bears as a mining agent, and whose report can be strictly relied upon, this adventure promises to prove highly remunerative to the shareholders.

At Nantlle Vale Slate Quarry, Mr. C. A. Delmar reports that the drainage of the water from the lower depth of the western quarry has not yet been effected, owing to the extreme solidity of the rock through which the men are roofing. In the eastern quarry, during the last week, the slate blocks raised have been generally good. On Friday and Saturday there were but few, owing to a crust in the rock. In the tunnel the miners have only roofed another ½ yard.

During the week shares have changed hands in the following:—

Dividend Mines.—Alfred Consols, Altgood Consols, Balleswidden, Condurrow, Devon Great Consols, Dolcoath, Great Polgooth, Herodsfoot, Hingston Down Consols, Kenneggy, Marke Valley, Merllyn, North Pool, North Wheal Basset, South Caradon, South Tamar, South Wheal Frances, St. Aubyn and Grylls, Tamar Consols, Tincroft, Treweatha, West Providence, Wheal Arthur, Wheal Basset, Wheal Exmouth and Adams, Wheal Mary Ann, Wheal Seton, Wheal Trelawny, Wryagan Slate, General Mining Company for Ireland, Kenmare, Lackamore, Mining Company of Ireland.

Mines which have Sold Ore.—Birch Tor, Boscean, Carbona, Carvannall, Clara, Caylan, Clijah and Wentworth, Craddock Moor, Craigwen, Cubert, Cwm Darren, Darren, Devon Kapunda, East Tamar, East Wheal Russell, Fox Tor, Gallt-y-Ffrith, Rhedyn, Great Cowarch, Great Crinnis, Great Hewas, Great South Tolgus, Great Wheal Alfred, Great Wheal Baddern, Great Wheal Vor, Halamanning, Hawkmoor, Hennock, Keswick, La Min, Leeds Town, Mill Pool, Molland, North Damsel, North Downs, North Wheal Robert, North Wheal Trelawny, Old Trewether, Pen-y-Gelli, Penmaen, Polgear and Lancarrow, Poltimore, Porkellis, Prince Albert, Sortridge Consols, South Carn Brea, South Wheal Yeoland, St. Day United, Tavy Consols, Treburget United, Trannack Consols, Treloggan, Trenault, Tyn-y-Berth, Vale of Towy, West Alfred, West Basset, Wheal Augusta, Wheal Crebor, Wheal Capid, Wheal Kitty, Wheal George, Wheal Robert, Wheal Tehidy, Wheal Unity, Wheal Wrey, Wheal Zion, Whitford, Wood, Yeoland Consols, Ballygoneen, Kilbricken, South Cork, Tassan.

Mines which have not Sold Ore.—Arundell, Bodewl, Britannia, Combmartin, Cwm Eigia, Cwmheisian, Drewsteignton, East Annagh, East Caradon, East Frongoch, Great Cambrian, Haven and Henfwch, Hemerdon Consols, Ivy Tor Consols, Oakeley, Ools, Red Dragon, Rheidol United, South Wheal Level, Tamar Maria, West Phœnix, West Polberro, West Wheal Arthur, Wheal Helen, Wyndham Consols, Wheal Regent, Bannow, Irish Consols, Knockatrellane.

In Foreign Mines, the market has not shown any improvement—indeed, little business has been done throughout the week. On Monday, Metcalfes of Jamaica were quoted at ⅛ dis. to par; Sue River, ⅛ dis. to par; Clarendon, ⅜ to ⅛ dis.; Port Royal, ⅛ dis. to ⅛ prem.; Iberian, ⅛ to ⅛ prem.; San Fernando, ⅛ dis. to ⅛ prem.; Obernhof, ⅛ to ⅜ dis.; Peninsular Mining, ¾ to 1 prem.; Fortuna, ⅜ to ⅝ prem.; Rhenish Copper, ⅛ dis. to ⅛ prem. These quotations were maintained in most cases without alteration worthy of notice. Cobre shares improved about 1l., and considerable business was done yesterday in them at 41¼; St. John del Rey shares were also freely dealt in at 29½ 30; Linares remained firm at 10 to 11. In other Foreign Mines the closing prices were—Grand Duchy of Baden, ⅜ to ⅝; Imperial Brazilian, 4 to 5; National Brazilian, 1½ to 2; Copiapo, 10 to 12; Mexican and South American, 5½ to 6½; Royal Santiago, 3 to 4; United Mexican, 2¾ to 3¼; Pontgibaud, 15½ to 16½.

At the Las Infantas Mining Company meeting, on Thursday (Mr. R. W. Kennard in the chair), the directors' report was submitted, and ordered to be printed and circulated amongst the shareholders, as was also the manager's report. Some discussion ensued with reference to the non-payment of the first and second call, and a resolution was moved by Mr. Cox to the following effect:—"That unless the deposits and interest of the 675 shares, and the first call and interest due on 6755 shares be at once paid, proceedings be taken for forfeiting the same, or enforcing the payment of the calls." Thanks were voted to the chairman and directors, and to the manager, the captain of the mine, and the working staff.

The Linares Mining Company have advices to the 2d instant. West of the engine-shaft the 75 has been extended in April 2 varas 2 ft. 5 in. The 65, west of Caballero's winze, 3 varas 1 ft. 9 in. The 55, west of Casnalidad, 3 varas 0 ft. 5 in. San Juan shaft, sinking under the 55, has been deepened in the past month 2 varas 1 ft.; and the shaft in San Francisco, 3 varas 1 ft.; the lode is worth 1 ton per fm. The 20, driving west from Warne's shaft, has been extended 3 varas 1 ft. 6 in.; the lode is worth 3 tons per fm. East of the engine-shaft, the 55, east of Fernandez's winze, has been extended in April 6 varas; the lode is worth 2 tons in a fm. In the 45, east of Thorne's shaft, the lode is worth 4 tons in a fathom. At the north lode, in the 45, east of Garcia's winze, the lode is worth 3 tons in a fathom. In Acedo's winze, sinking under the 31, the lode is worth 3 tons in a fathom. Ore weighed in for the week, 84 tons 8 cwts.—[We shall publish Mr. Henry Thomas's setting report entire in our next Journal.]

The New Linares Mining and Smelting Company have advices under date the 29th of April. The alteration in the appearance of the mines varies but slightly from the last report. At San Roque, No. 1 shaft, sinking under the 30 fm. level, is worth 1 ton of ore per fathom; in the end driving east in the same level the lode is worth 1½ ton of ore per fathom; the end driving west in the same level is in old workings. The sinking of No. 2 shaft is progressing. At No. 3 shaft the lode sinking under the 30 is yielding 2½ tons of ore per fathom; the men are down 4½ fms. below this level, having gone through a good orey lode. At San Livorio, the operations in execution, as last reported, continue. At Virgin del Carmen, the lode at the engine-shaft is 3 ft. wide, producing large rocks of ore. At No. 2 shaft the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 2 tons of ore per fathom. The water is very quick throughout this mine. At Cristo del Valle the same operations as last reported continue in course of execution.

The Peninsular Mining Company have advices to the 1st instant. At No. 1 copper mine the ore weighed in for the month was 3850 quintals; the shaft was progressing favourably; at No. 2 the shaft is down 70 ft.; at No. 9 the new furnace was nearly finished. They had made one or two slight improvements: the assays of their last products were 13 and 13½ per cent. At the lead mine, the adit is in 200 ft.

The Cologne Mining Company have advices to the 4th instant. At Fahrenberg, the lode in the Emma shaft was 7 ft. wide. The mineral on the mine is being prepared for market. At Vahlberg, the engine-shaft had been sunk more than 7 fms. during the past month. At Cecilia, the lode in the stopes in the 15 was 18 in. wide, worth 3 tons of blende per fm. In the end of the 22, east of Cecilia shaft, the lode was 9 in. wide, producing 1 ton of lead and blende per fm. In the stopes behind the end the lode was 1½ ft. wide, producing 1½ ton of lead and blende per fm.

The Royal Santiago Mining Association have advices to the 12th April. At Taylor's shaft, the lode in the 56 fm. level east had considerably enlarged; it was now 4 ft. wide, and speedy for driving. At Discovery shaft, they had a promising lode, 18 in. wide, of soft spar, red and grey ore. Taylor's shaft was improving; the leader of ore was 18 in. wide in the east end and 1 ft. in the west. The 50 fm. level west was looking better; the ground continued favourable, and there was ore scattered in the lode 18 in. wide. The cross-course had entirely disappeared. Ore raised in March, 84 tons; precipitate ditto, 4 tons=88 tons.

The Anglo-Californian Gold Mining Company have advices to the 29th March. The machinery had just got to work, but sufficient quartz had not been crushed to enable them to give a fair idea of the quantity of gold likely to be obtained per ton. A full description of the operations of two kinds of amalgamating machinery is inserted in another column.

The Nouveau Monde Gold Mining Company have received advices from Mr. Clement, their superintendent in California, dated Mount Ophir, March the 27th. He continues to express his opinion that the concern will be a valuable one, and trusts that the difficulties with which he has to contend will be overcome. Some trials had been made with the hydrostatic amalgamators on the quartz from some of the setts; the results, however, were considerably lower than he anticipated; but he did not consider these trials by any means perfect, as the apparatus worked under many disadvantages. Several assays had been made of the ores, which appear to have satisfied Mr. Clement as to the value of them, but he expresses great anxiety for the certificate of assay of a box of ground quartz he sent to England to be checked. Mr. J. A. Phillips, who would probably reach California a few days after the date of Mr. Clement's letters, was the bearer of this certificate, and he would no doubt, on his arrival at the mines, proceed at once to make a series of assays of the quartz from all the company's mines, and would thus at once decide this important point, which his qualifications as an assayer will enable him efficiently to do.

The Quartz Rock Mariposa Gold Mining Company have received a report (by the *Arctic, viâ* New York), from their superintendents, at Maxwell's Creek, dated March 11, in which they state, that notwithstanding the delay caused by a season of unparalled severity, they had begun to work, and have sent, merely as a specimen, 39 ounces of the gold obtained from the first crushing and amalgamation; that the engine and crushing and amalgamating machinery were all completed, and with six cords of wood per day the engine was driven from 18 to 20 strokes per minute, with a pressure of 30 lbs. in the boilers, and they could easily bear 60 lbs., but at the above speed they grind more quartz than they can amalgamate—say 32 tons per day of 24 hours, and as average work, 24 tons, which allows 3 tons to each amalgamator in 24 hours. The superintendents further state, that they have tried the system thoroughly, and find it the best of those applied in the country. "We forward some stuff to show the fineness to which the ore is ground, just out of the sieve below the rollers, after which grinding it has again to pass under the wheels of the amalgamators, where it is reduced to a fine powder, and the gold contained is forced in contact with the quicksilver. In a word, we are happy to say that the powers of the machinery have been fully and most satisfactorily tested." The report also gives a detail of all the works done, and the trials of the ore, and states that visible gold is contained in almost every piece of rock of the Mary Harrison vein; that it is very thin, but conglomerates in small bullets when burnt in the kiln, and is easily saved.

The Gold Mining Share Market this week has been almost totally devoid of interest, and in such discredit has this description of stock fallen, that even the shares in the best companies are but slightly in demand. Nouveau Mondes have fallen considerably, and the only stocks that maintain any firmness are the Agua Fria, Quartz Rock, and Anglo-Californian. In another column will be found a letter from the superintendent of the Nouveau Monde Company, complaining that, in our Journal of the 9th Jan., we have been guilty of "a falsehood of the gravest implication." Things, however, are now progressing satisfactorily, according to Mr. Clement's account; still, we must repeat, great dissatisfaction is expressed by a large majority of the shareholders; but we hope, with more prosperous reports, a better feeling may be created, and the undertaking become remunerative to those embarked as capitalists, and more satisfactory to those at present employed in its management. The total amount of gold dust shipped from California during the first three months of the current year amounted to $10,670,120. It is the intention of the people of Mariposa County to form a canal, so that the mines can always be supplied with water. From the accounts received, elsewhere published, it will be seen that the Quartz Rock and Anglo-Californian Companies are steadily progressing. The latest accounts from Australia state that richer gold fields have been discovered in that colony: a box of specimens, showing the character of the lode, has been forwarded by Capt. Bell, the superintendent of the Anglo-Australian Gold Mining Company, to the offices, Essex-street, Strand; the machinery is in course of erection, and judging from the character of the lode, as soon as the power of reduction is brought into play, returns will be made. The arrivals of bullion this week have been restricted. The *Kate* has brought 16,175 ozs., of the value of 65,000l. The transactions on the Stock Exchange will be found in the usual place; the non-official are—Golden Mountain, ¼ to ½ dis.; London and Virginia Gold and Copper, ¼ dis. to par; Chancellorsville Freehold, ¼ to ½ per share; Garnett and Moseley, par to ¼ prem.; L'Aigle d'Or, ⅞ to ⅝ dis.

The directors of the Carson's Creek Gold Mining Company convened a meeting for Thursday, at which our reporter attended, but was refused admittance.

The directors of the New South Wales Gold Mining Company convened a meeting for Thursday, at which our reporter attended, but was refused admittance.

The Grand Duchy of Baden Chartered Mining Company annual general meeting is called for the 30th June, in London; and that of the Sue River Mining Company of Jamaica, for the 22d inst.

In Iron and Coal Companies, during the week, the market has continued excessively dull, with the exception, perhaps, of one or two favourites. On Monday British Iron were quoted 5 to 7, but they have since regained their position, closing at 6 to 8; Blaenavon Iron and Coal, 8 to 10. With regard to other undertakings, the prices, which may in most cases be considered merely nominal, are as follows:—Rhymney Iron, 29 to 31; ditto new shares, 8 to 10; Port Tennant Patent Steam Fuel, 1½ to 2½ prem.; and Mount Carbon Coal, ⅜ to ⅝ dis.

At the Antwerp and Rotterdam Railway Company meeting, held at Rue Royal, Brussels, on the 4th inst., the report of the directors was received and adopted. The Belgian portion is about 16 miles, upon which the earth works were entirely completed. The bridges, aqueducts, and other works of art, were also completed. The section on the Netherland territory, between the frontier and the Holland-ch-Diep, comprises about 22 miles. The works on this section have also been carried on with the greatest activity. This line offers the first experiment in Belgium of "fishing the joints," which, by its evenness and firmness, demonstrates the undeniable superiority of this system; it is very economical in the maintenance of the permanent way and rolling stock, and ensures the safety of the travellers. The directors were now awaiting the completion of the Custom-house arrangements between Belgium and Holland to open the line by a public inauguration. The Belgian and Dutch Governments were unanimous in the declaration that they considered the success of the enterprise a certainty. The report, which the Government presented to the House of Representatives in 1851, in support of the treaty of commerce and navigation, concluded between the two countries in September, 1851, showed that during the period from 1845 to 1850 the average of the annual exportations had amounted—From Belgium into Holland to 34,917,000 francs; the importation from Holland to Belgium to 37,439,000 francs: total, 72,356,000 francs. The distance between Antwerp and Rotterdam will be performed in about three hours, which is less than one-third of the time now employed. The fares by the steam-boats are—first class 14s. 4d., second class 10s. 2d., and third class 6s. 8d.; by the stages coaches 10s. 8d., the average of places; and by the Antwerp and Rotterdam Railway—first class 7s. 10d., second class 6s. 4d., and third class 4s. 8d. No other railway exists between Belgium and Holland.

At the National Provincial Bank of England, on Thursday (Mr. Laurie in the chair), the accounts showed—Rest, or undivided profits, 31st of Dec., 1852, 122,506l. 16s. 3d.; nett profits of 1853, after making allowance for bad and doubtful debts, and a proportion of preliminary expenses, 65,242l. 12s. 10d.=187,749l. 9s. 1d. —Dividend on company's stock for 1853, 24,649l. 16s.; bonus of 2 per cent. declared, and paid last year, 8216l. 12s.; vote of proprietors to officers, 5000l.: leaving rest, or undivided profits, 149,883l. 1s. 1d., after payment of a dividend at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum. A bonus of 4 per cent. was also declared. The Right Hon. Lord Ernest Bruce, M.P., and Messrs. J. F. Laurie and C. H. Ellis, were re-elected directors; and the proceedings, which are fully detailed in another column, terminated with votes of thanks to the chairman, directors, secretary, and other officials.

At the Electric Power, Light, and Colour Company special meeting, on Wednesday, a resolution was passed to increase the capital of the company to 200,000l., in order to carry out effectually, and on an extensive scale, the numerous applications of electricity available under Dr. Watson's patents. The Great Northern Railway terminus is now nightly illuminated by the company.

On Thursday evening, Mr. Moffatt presented petitions to Parliament, from London and Ashburton, in favour of Mr. Collier's Stannaries Bill. The second reading is, however, postponed until Thursday next.

LEAD ORES.

Mines.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
Sold on the 8th May.			
Court Grange—Penyceſn	8	£19 1 0	Sims, Willyams, & Co.
Lletty-evan-hen	12	11 13 0	ditto
Sold at Aberystwith on the 8th May.			
East Logylas	100	£16 0 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Frongoch	60	16 3 0	Panther Company.
Cwm Erfin	18	17 15 0	ditto
ditto	18	17 15 0	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Sold at Douglas, Isle of Man, May 9.			
Foxdale	100	£16 15 0	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Sold on the 10th May.			
Keswick	35	£15 5 0	Shield, Turnbull, & Co.
Ticketing at the White Horse Hotel, Holywell, 11th May.			
Maesyrerwddu	80	£16 0 6	J. P. Eyton.
ditto	80	15 17 6	Newton, Keates, & Co.
Coetia Llys	19	16 16 0	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Deep Level	40	14 17 6	ditto
Talacre	30	16 13 6	J. P. Eyton.
Merllyn	15	14 15 0	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Holywell Level	20	16 0 0	Newton, Keates, & Co.
Bodelwyddan	40	15 10 0	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Ty-Maen	9	15 12 6	ditto
Dyliffe	30	14 14 0	Newton, Keates, & Co.
ditto	8	12 15 0	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Caeconroy	13	15 15 0	ditto
ditto	2½	13 1 6	Newton, Keates, & Co.
Llanyrchyr Aur	7⅞	15 0 0	ditto
ditto	7¼	15 0 0	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Brynsteddfod	66	14 12 0	ditto
ditto	5	13 10 0	ditto
Sold at the Mine, May 11.			
Wheal Mary Ann	72	£27 11 6	T. Somers.

Sold on the Mine.			
Kilbricken	20	£32 6 0	Sims, Willyams, & Co.
ditto	7	26 0 0	Pontifex and Wood.

BLACK TIN.

Sold on the 6th May.

Mines.	Tons c. q. lb.	Price per ton.	Amount.	Purchasers.
Trevenen	3 16 2 9	£70 15 0	£270 17 11	—
ditto	0 3 0 22	54 0 0	8 12 6	—
Wh. Kitty (St. Agn.)	7 4 0 16	65 10 0	472 1 4	Daubuz.
ditto	0 8 2 6	49 0 0	20 19 1	ditto
Wheal Uny	7 5 0 15	68 5 0	495 5 4	—
Sold on the Mine.				
Drake Walls	14 10 0 0	£69 16 6	£1012 9 3	Bissoe.
ditto	5 0 0 0	68 0 0	340 0 0	Calenick.
Great Polgooth	12 9 2 22	68 0 0	848 19 4	Enthoven.
Great Beam	0 16 1 22	80 0 0	—	New Blowing.
ditto	1 16 2 14	70 2 6	—	ditto
ditto	0 6 2 19	52 0 0	—	ditto
ditto	0 1 0 2	71 0 0	—	ditto
ditto	0 4 0 7	55 0 0	—	ditto
ditto	0 19 1 26	80 0 0	—	Daubuz.
ditto	1 16 2 0	70 2 6	—	ditto
ditto	0 8 1 15	52 0 0	—	ditto
ditto	0 8 1 0	64 15 0	—	ditto
Budnick Consols	4 13 3 9	67 7 6	—	Daubuz.
ditto	1 19 2 11	72 2 6	—	ditto
ditto	0 4 1 0	49 5 0	—	ditto
ditto	2 4 0 9	72 2 6	—	Calenick Co.
ditto	0 19 1 16	67 7 6	—	ditto
ditto	0 6 1 26	49 5 0	—	ditto
Yeoland Consols	7 0 0 0	67 15 0	—	Enthoven.

COPPER ORES.

Sampled April 19, and sold at Swansea May 9, 1854.

Mines.	Tons.	Produce.	Price.	Mines.	Tons.	Produce.	Price.
Cobre	95	15⅝	£16 13 0	Peninsular	80	5⅞	£6 8 0
ditto	86	15⅞	16 15 0	ditto	3	28⅞	32 12 0
ditto	79	14⅞	14 18 6	ditto	2	27⅞	30 8 0
ditto	64	24	26 1 6	ditto	30	7⅞	7 0 0
ditto	63	22⅞	25 12 0	ditto	6	27¼	31 3 0
ditto	10	63¼	72 10 0	Ballymurtagh	40	4	3 12 0
ditto	9	19	21 0 0	ditto	39	5⅝	5 18 0
Berehaven	114	10¼	10 17 0	ditto	22	3¼	2 10 6
ditto	111	10⅝	11 8 0	French Slag	63	3¼	3 3 0
Knockmahon	130	8⅞	10 3 0	ditto	2	4⅞	4 17 0
ditto	52	8⅞	9 11 6	Glanmore	35	9⅝	10 0 0
ditto	22	7⅝	8 10 0	Neath Slag	23	3½	3 3 6

TOTAL PRODUCE.

Cobre	406	£8396 18 6	Ballymurtagh	101	£429 13 0
Berehaven	225	2502 6 0	French Slag	65	208 3 0
Knockmahon	204	2004 8 0	Glanmore	35	350 0 0
Peninsular	121	1067 10 0	Neath Slag	23	73 0 6

COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES WERE PURCHASED.

Copper Miners' Company	104½	£1249 5 9
Freeman and Co.	156½	1747 3 9
Grenfell and Sons	64	1668 16 0
Sims, Willyams, Nevill, and Co.	25	82 14 6
Vivian and Sons	374	5555 12 0
Williams, Foster, and Co.	221	1165 2 0
Mines Royal Company	110	722 0 0
English and Australian Copper Company	95	1581 15 0
British and Foreign Copper Company	30	1259 10 0
Total	1180	£15,031 19 0

Copper ores for sale May 23.—Berehaven 117, 116, 110, 82—Knockmahon, 115, 111, 95—Holyford 67, 13—French Slag 28, 22, 17—Peninsular 58, 40—Gurtnadyne 30—Australian 8—Tuscany 2—Ballymurtagh 6—Glasgow 5, 1—Knockmahon 36.—Total, 1079 tons.

AVERAGES.

	Produce.	Price.	Standard.
British	8⅞	£9 2 0	£135 2 6
Foreign	15	16 6 6	123 19 0
Sale	11⅞	£12 14 6	£127 18 6

Totals—British, 588; Foreign, 592=1180 tons (21-cwts.)

AVERAGES OF LAST SALE.

	Produce.	Price.	Standard.
British	8½	£8 12 0	£127 14 0
Foreign	16⅞	17 15 0	120 4 6
Sale	13 1-16	£13 15 0	£122 7 0

Totals—British, 1097; Foreign, 1415=2512 tons (21-cwts.)

COPPER ORES.

Sampled April 26, and sold at Tabb's Hotel, Redruth, May 11.

Mines.	Tons.	Price.	Mines.	Tons.	Price.
Wheal Buller	104	£6 8 6	Alfred Consols	12	£22 9 6
ditto	101	5 8 6	Par Consols	97	9 0 6
ditto	97	4 4 0	ditto	79	9 6 6
ditto	95	5 15 6	ditto	30	5 5 6
ditto	91	7 1 0	Halamanning, &c.	70	5 18 6
ditto	80	7 16 0	ditto	55	6 13 6
ditto	73	3 15 0	ditto	54	6 8 6
ditto	71	6 9 0	ditto	6	8 2 6
ditto	69	5 3 6	ditto	5	23 3 6
ditto	63	6 12 6	North Wheal Basset	68	3 14 6
ditto	61	14 16 6	ditto	42	7 1 0
ditto	57	7 10 0	ditto	29	8 15 6
ditto	48	7 12 6	ditto	18	12 19 6
Carn Brea	72	6 15 6	Levant	74	1 15 6
ditto	70	4 3 6	ditto	42	8 9 6
ditto	65	7 7 6	ditto	20	7 1 0
ditto	57	4 5 0	ditto	6	38 5 6
ditto	54	11 0 6	Botallack	60	12 12 6
ditto	42	5 3 0	ditto	57	15 7 6
ditto	39	3 0 6	West Wheal Alfred	84	3 14 6
ditto	32	4 5 6	South Crenver	50	3 8 6
ditto	21	2 2 0	ditto	33	3 13 6
West Wheal Basset	85	5 6 6	West Alfred Consols	51	3 7 6
ditto	68	9 18 6	ditto	26	6 7 6
ditto	64	10 15 6	Clijah and Wentworth	52	7 1 0
ditto	55	7 8 0	ditto	13	5 13 6
ditto	37	10 8 6	Great Wheal Alfred	38	6 0 6
ditto	30	9 13 0	ditto	20	4 10 6
ditto	15	3 19 0	West Wheal Seton	57	4 6 6
Wheal Seton	85	5 0 0	Rosewarne United	25	6 8 6
ditto	58	2 16 0	ditto	20	7 7 6
ditto	39	6 14 6	Wheal Trefusis	40	7 4 6
ditto	34	4 13 0	Camborne Consols	22	7 18 6
Pendarves	26	8 8 0	ditto	6	8 19 0
ditto	25	2 16 0	Pentire Glaze	26	4 0 6
Alfred Consols	79	10 11 0	St. Aubyn & Grylls	24	5 6 6
ditto	54	8 2 0	Wheal Speedwell	16	6 6 6
ditto	37	3 1 6	Wheal Tehidy	13	7 5 6
ditto	33	13 9 6	Wheal Elizabeth	12	6 8 0
ditto	32	13 0 6	Spearne Moore	4	10 2 6
ditto	15	3 7 0	ditto	1	26 10 0

TOTAL PRODUCE.

Wheal Buller	1010	£6641 13 6	West Alfred Cons.	77	£337 17 6
Carn Brea	452	2612 4 0	Clijah and Went.	65	440 7 6
West Wheal Basset	354	2958 12 0	Great Wheal Alfred	58	319 9 0
Wheal Seton, Pendarves	267	1296 3 6	West Wheal Seton.	57	246 10 6
			Rosewarne United.	45	308 2 6
Alfred Consols	262	2566 1 0	Wheal Trefusis	40	289 0 0
Par Consols	206	1770 7 0	Camborne Cons.	28	228 1 0
Halamanning, &c.	190	1293 9 0	Pentire Glaze	26	104 13 0
North Wh. Basset.	157	1037 8 6	St. Aubyn & Grylls.	24	127 16 0
Levant	142	857 19 6	Wheal Speedwell	16	101 4 0
Botallack	117	1633 17 6	Wheal Tehidy	13	94 11 6
West Wheal Alfred	84	312 18 0	Wheal Elizabeth	12	76 16 0
South Crenver	83	292 10 6	Spearne Moore	5	66 18 6

Average Standard £146 5 0 | Average Produce 6⅝
Average Price per ton £6 17 6
Quantity of Ore 3790 tons | Quantity of Fine Copper, 249 tons 3 cwts.
Amount of Money £26,014 10 6

LAST SALE.—Average Standard £146 4 0.—Average Produce 6¼
Standard of corresponding sale last month, 139l. 16s.—Produce 6¾.

COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES WERE PURCHASED.

	Tons.	Amount.
Mines Royal Company	369	£1809 6 6
Vivian and Sons	697	4996 10 3
Freeman and Co.	392	2361 11 3
Grenfell and Sons	229	1482 16 6
Sims, Willyams, Nevill, and Co.	459	2665 5 6
Williams, Foster, and Co.	695	5949 13 6
English and Australian Company	396	2745 11 9
Mason and Elkington	138	1073 17 0
F. Bankart	106	791 2 0
Copper Miners' Company	309	2138 16 3
Total	3790	£26,014 10 0

Copper Ores for sale on Thursday next, at the Royal Hotel, Truro.—Mines and Parcels.—Devon Great Consols 1650—Phœnix 494—St. Day United Mines 331—West Caradon 311—Hingston Down 239—Bedford United Mines 199—Wheal Arthur 191—Pembroke and East Crinnis 186—Wheal Franco 102—Sortridge Consols 75—Tavy Consols 59—Devon and Courtenay 34—East Wheal George 28—Hawkmoor 20—East Crowndale 17—Wheal Jewel 12—Clitter's Mine 10—Calstock United Mines 8.—Total, 3906 tons

Copper ores for sale on Thursday week, at the Royal Hotel, Truro.—Mines and Parcels.—United Mines 770—Consolidated Mines 514—Perran St. George 490—Fowey Consols 307—South Caradon 248—Perran and Great Wheal Leisure Union Mines 245 South Crinnis 186—Treviskey 114—South Tolgus 98—Trethellan 65—Wheal Clifford 55—West Polberro 50—Old Wheal Basset 38—North Wheal Busy 38—Wheal Prudence 17—Wheal Unity Wood East 16—Wheal Music 15—Wheal Regent 15—Wheal Ellen 13—Carharrack 13—Wheal Henry 13—Davey's Ore 1.—Total, 3321 tons.

Notices to Correspondents.

*** Much inconvenience having arisen in consequence of several of the Numbers during the past year being out of print, we recommend that the Journal should be regularly *filed* on receipt: it then forms an accumulating useful work of reference.

Virtuous Lady Mine, and Berdan's Machine.—Sir: I have been anxiously waiting to hear of some definite results from the working of Mr. Berdan's machine at the Virtuous Lady Mine—being informed that Mr. Thorne had gone to considerable expense in the erection of one of those machines, on the faith of the samples sent to London from the mine some time since, and which were shown in your Journal to be very rich for gold: if I recollect aright—No. 1 sample produced after the rate of 6 ozs. gold to the ton of stuff; No. 2, 3 ozs. ditto; No. 4, 2 ozs. ditto. On this report being made public, many proprietors of mines were led to hope that some good would result from it; but a report is now in circulation, that after a great deal of expense and anxiety on the part of Mr. Thorne and his agent—the latter, I am informed, has done to his utmost to give it a sufficient trial—it has proved a total failure,—that they cannot detect the presence of gold in the mercury. Allow me, Sir, through the medium of your Journal, to enquire whether this is a fact or not? If not, the sooner Mr. Berdan puts a stop to such report the better.—A Looker-on: *Tavistock, May* 8.

Devon Great Consols.—The quantity of ore in reserve on the 1st of March last was 72,490 tons, being 4590 tons more than at the same period last year.

"A Shareholder."—The Company of Copper Miners in England at the last annual meeting declared a dividend of 7½ per cent. on the preference shares, and 5 per cent. on the consolidated stock.

Anglo-Californian Gold Mining Association.—Sir: Pray why is all this noise and grumbling about the Anglo-Californian Gold Mining Company? I know the directors are right honourable gentlemen; and I believe will shortly return 125 per cent.: only, do not be in such great haste to grasp it. Sir H. V. Huntley is an honourable man too, and is doing all he possibly can to give satisfaction; but how can he help accidents happening? Of course, where there is a flaw in a wheel, and he, not knowing it, sets the machinery in motion with full steam on, then pop goes the wea——I mean, the works become totally disarranged, and an unavoidable delay is the consequence. Be quiet, I say, a bit; and wait the due time of the directors, and all will be well.—Geo. Gresham: *Bail Gate, Lincoln, May* 9.

Wheal Zion.—The letter from Exeter respecting this mine—its management and prospects, shall appear with the writer's name attached. The opinions advanced would have little weight if published anonymously.

Sithney Wheal Buller.—Sir: I wish I could get information from our managing authorities how the accounts really are; and learn on what grounds (while producing not 1 ton of tin in three months past) we are led to believe we are to have "dividends in three months." Query—three months from *when*?—A Country Shareholder: *May* 11.

"A Sufferer" (Bath) should apply to a broker respecting the value of shares in the Trawsnant or Ynfon River Mine.

"A. Z." (Walsall).—Coffey's improved chemical apparatus, supplying in a compact form a still, a condenser, an evaporating apparatus, a heating arrangement, and a gas generator, was fully described, with a diagram, in the *Mining Journal* of the 5th Jan., 1850. It is of varied utility in numerous chemical operations, and has given much general satisfaction.

Tin.—Sir: If any of your correspondents can give me a little information relative to what has been done, and is now doing, in raising tin in the Island of Billington, they will much oblige—A Subscriber: *Staffordshire, May* 8.

Capt. James Hosking has just arrived from Ireland, and can be communicated with by addressing to 7, Nag's Head-court, City.

Devon United Mines.—"A. C. D." feels assured that the directors are able to answer any shareholder who may personally question the accuracy of their reports; and trusts that those who may doubt will attend the next general meeting, when they (the directors) will be willing to render such explanation as may prevent the necessity of further trespassing on the Journal. A full statement of accounts will, doubtless, be then presented.

Linares Mining Company—"An Old Subscriber." The average amount of ore weighed in weekly is about 70 tons.

Quartz Crushing Machines—"A. B."—We would advise our correspondent to apply to Mr. W. Smith, consulting engineer and patent agent, 10, Salisbury-street, Adelphi, who, being well acquainted with this and similar subjects, as well as being extensively engaged in procuring British and Foreign patents, can give you some information which may prove useful.

"A. Z."—On Monday next the first portion of the Antwerp and Rotterdam Railway will be opened from Antwerp to Rozendaal, with a service to Breda and from thence to Rotterdam.

"B." (Dover).—The Grand Duchy of Baden Chartered Mining Company in the month of April raised 34 tons of ore. The smelting is proceeding rapidly, and by the middle of June next they expect to have from 11,000 to 12,000 florins worth of silver and litharge ready for market. Application must be made to the office as to the payment of a dividend.

"Z." (Tavistock).—The Royal Santiago Mining Company declared a dividend of 1*l.* 5*s.* per share in July, 1848, making altogether 33*l.* 4*s.* paid upon each 13*l.* share. The present market price rules from 3⅛ to 4*l.*

Wheal Fortune (South Tawton).—Sir: Seeing a letter in your Journal of last week, stating that this sett had become forfeited, as one of the committee of management, I am surprised at the audacity of any person having presumed to act as stated. The ground on which the works are erected has been compensated for, and a lease of the same obtained for 50 years, no party having a right to trespass on such ground, being the absolute property of the company. Again, there is no clause in our lease justifying the lessors to declare the sett forfeited, without proving that we have neglected to fulfil the terms and conditions of it. On the contrary, the committee have been doing everything to place greater steam-power than is at present on the mine. I have no hesitation to recommend every shareholder to stand by their committee now, more so that they have determined not to run the mine in debt.—One of the Committee: *Cushion-court, Old Broad-street, May* 10.

"H. and B." (Dublin).—Our correspondents are informed that the answer to their question, as given in last week's Journal, was considered sufficient. We never ourselves interfere in the sale or purchase of shares.

"One Interested in Mining."—Should the bill introduced by Mr. Collier to Parliament, with the necessary alterations and modications, pass into a law, of which we have little doubt, it will most probably be so framed as to repeal and supersede all previous laws, as well as to set aside ancient mining usages and customs, at least, in the two counties of Cornwall and Devon, and thus simplify all legislative proceedings in those localities, and facilitate mining operations.

Capt. W. Verran has left London for Wales. Letters addressed to him at Llanidloes, N.W., will meet every attention.

"A Shareholder" wishes for some information respecting the present state and prospects of the undertaking. Being unable to attend the meeting at Cologne, he trusts the fullest particulars may be published. With the price of shares we have nothing to do.

"E. G." (Ashburton).—The Great Cambrian Mining and Quarrying Company have determined to defer purchasing any machine for amalgamating or reducing the ores until some of the new inventions have been practically tested by other companies.

Great Treburget Mine.—Sir: A meeting was held at Anderton's Hotel in the early part of October last, for the purpose of allotting "the remainder" of the shares in this adventure. On that occasion were placed upon the table "massive stones of solid metal," which, in the opinion of several geologists who were present, were as fine specimens as it was possible to meet with in any part of the country! The sett was described as magnificent, and as being, in the judgment of every practical miner, unsurpassed in this or any other country! The chairman expressed the utmost confidence in the undertaking, and the shareholders the most implicit reliance in the chairman. Everything went off unanimously, for everybody believed that Great Treburget would soon push its way into the dividend list; and what has been done? Three reports only of this "splendid property" have appeared in your valuable Journal since the meeting to which I have referred: one on the 24th Dec.—very encouraging; another on the 4th Feb.—not quite so encouraging; and the third on the 25th of the same month—exceedingly vague, and, to my thinking, unsatisfactory. This is not the way in which mining enterprise ought to be conducted. We ought to have reports weekly, and the meetings ought to be held more frequently. The shareholders are completely in the dark, and, I fear, will remain so until the committee find it necessary to make a call. I do hope, however, for the sake of myself and others who have embarked in this undertaking upon the faith of the statements made by the chairman, and other gentlemen of respectability, that the committee will ere long put us in possession of something like *solid* information.—An Adventurer: *Brighton, May* 12.

Angarrack Consols.—This mine is again being worked by a new company, and is generally reported to be a promising concern.

Castle Dinas Mine.—"A Shareholder" had better consult a respectable attorney. To his other question, it is impossible for us to say when the machines will be fixed, or what is likely to be the result when they are fixed. We should advise our correspondent to apply to the secretary of the company, who will, we are satisfied, be happy to afford all the information in his power.

The Share List.—With the view to make our Share List as correct and useful as possible, and in consequence of complaints "that the last price being retained therein for an unlimited period, is very liable to mislead capitalists in buying and selling shares, also in many instances assist dishonest dealers in deceiving them as regards the actual market value of the shares to be so bought or sold," we shall in future put a blank in the last price column against all adventures of which we have received no notice that business has really been done in them for a period of one month.

We have particularly to request that subscribers and others, in paying accounts, will send cheques or post-office orders, in preference to postage-stamps.

THE COMMERCIAL NEWSPAPER PRESS.

The publication by Government of the number of stamps issued to the respective Newspapers affords a fitting opportunity to acknowledge the very ample patronage we have received for our endeavours to make the Mining Journal worthy of public support.

The steady progress in Circulation is the best evidence of appreciation; while the considerable increase of our Correspondents, in all parts of the world, shows that the interest in the objects to which the Mining Journal, Railway and Commercial Gazette, is more particularly devoted is not confined to this country; and the repeated assurances of approval we receive, lead to the fair expectation that, as the same spirited and independent system of management is pursued, we may well rely on a continuous increase of our supporters and circulation.

The following list will show that the number published of the Mining Journal surpasses that of the entire Railway press:—

Newspapers.	1851.	1852.	1853.
MINING JOURNAL	118,750	147,000	200,032
RAILWAY TIMES	86,530	81,600	88,300
HERAPATH'S JOURNAL	119,100	121,004	82,152
RAILWAY RECORD	28,380	25,500	19,475
RAILWAY GAZETTE	7,960	7,500	4,500
	241,880	235,004	194,427
MINING JOURNAL	118,750	147,000	200,032

The other Commercial Newspapers may be thus classed,—also showing the circulation of the Mining Journal to be considerably more than all of them put together:—

Newspapers.	1851.	1852.	1853.
LONDON COMMERCIAL RECORD	36,300	33,600	41,250
THE REPORTER	24,881	12,075	32,550
JOURNAL OF COMMERCE	23,000	21,000	27,500
LONDON MERCANTILE JOURNAL	17,500	19,300	15,500
THE MERCHANT	23,000	18,000	14,000
	124,681	105,975	130,800
MINING JOURNAL	118,750	147,000	200,032

THE MINING JOURNAL
Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, MAY 13, 1854.

Mr. Collier's "Bill to extend the Jurisdiction of the Stannaries Court, and to regulate Cost-book Mines," has been printed, and having been brought in by Mr. Collier and Mr. Moffatt, may be said to be now fairly launched. We append to these remarks the arrangement of the clauses, which is in effect an index to the provisions it is proposed that the Act of Parliament should contain. All persons who feel a deep interest in the passing of the measure will, of course, procure copies of the bill, which is intended to take effect from the 29th of September next, and it will be found not to differ very materially from the outline which we gave of it in a former Number. The leading features of the measure are of course those which relate to the Cost-book System, and the 18th section provides that a partnership, to work a mine or mines within the counties of Cornwall and Devon, or either of them, shall not be deemed a partnership on the Cost-book Principle, until it shall be registered in the Stannaries Court of the county in which it is situated. It also directs that the return in writing, to be lodged with the registrar of the Court for the purpose of registration, shall contain the following particulars, signed by the purser, manager, or committee of management of the partnership—that is to say, 1st, The name or style of the partnership; 2d, Its place or places of business; 3d, The number of shares into which such partnership is divided; 4th, The name and address of the purser, manager, or committee of management (as the case may be); and 5th, A declaration that the partnership is formed for the purpose of working a mine or mines on the Cost-book System. The 19th section contains express directions as to what the cost-book itself is to be, and directs that in it "shall be entered the name, or place or places of business of the partnership, the number of shares into which it is divided, the names of the shareholders, the number of shares held by each, the amount paid, and the calls (if any) due upon the same, all relinquishments and transfers of shares, the minutes of all general meetings, and a debtor and creditor account of all disbursements and receipts of the partnership, and of all monies due to it or by it, such cost-book to be open to the inspection of the respective shareholders in the partnership at all reasonable times, and so much and such parts of the said book or books as shall contain the names of the shareholders, the number of shares held by each, and all relinquishments and transfers of shares, shall be open to the inspection of any creditor of the said partnership at all reasonable times." We have here a simple, and at the same time clear, definition of what a cost-book is to be, and how it is to be kept; and although such a journal may perhaps answer all the requirements of a limited concern in a particular locality, we confess that we cannot readily believe that it will be found sufficient for a very extended association, with shareholders in different and remote districts. The provision that the book should be open to any creditor may lead to abuse if made imperative, and if otherwise will probably prove altogether nugatory. The necessity of encumbering the clause directory of what the cost-book is to be with such a provision may be fairly questioned, the more particularly as the Stannaries Court will have full jurisdiction over the partnership, and can, of course, deal with the book, when necessary, according to established principles and authorities.

The bill then contains express provisions as to general and extraordinary general meetings; as to the modes in which shares can be legally relinquished and transferred; and a schedule annexed contains a form of notice to be given to the partnership by a shareholder willing to transfer, which shall be registered in the cost-book, "whereupon such share, or shares, shall be deemed to be, to all intents and purposes, transferred." These are followed by the important innovation which this bill seeks to introduce—namely, the creation of shares of limited liability in cost-book mines. After reciting the expediency of affording to partnerships for working mines on the Cost-book System facilities for increasing their capital, and "that many persons would contribute thereto on the terms of participating in the profits, if their liability were limited to a definite amount," the 24th section enacts—"That any partnership for working mines in Cornwall or Devonshire on the Cost-book System, having registered as aforesaid, shall be entitled to issue shares not exceeding in number one-fourth of the whole number of shares of the partnership, to be called 'limited shares,' and to fix the amount payable on such shares, and the time for the repayment of the same; and the holder of any such share shall be liable in his or her person, or property, for the debts, contracts, engagements, and liabilities of such company to the extent only of the amount payable on such share held by him or her, or such portion thereof as shall remain unpaid." We would suggest as likely still further to invite investment, and as a means of affording security, inspiring confidence, and preventing litigation, that a form of such limited shares as the Act is intended to authorise should be also given in a separate schedule. The 25th section prohibits the holders of limited shares from interfering in the management of the mine, at the risk of being deemed unlimited shareholders—a provision adopted from the *Commandité* System; but inspection of the books is not to be deemed such an interference. The 26th section directs, that after the time fixed for the repayment of such shares, it shall be lawful for the company to repay, and for the holder of any such share to require payment of the amount which shall have been paid by him in respect thereof, "provided the assets of the said company shall at the time of such requisition be sufficient to satisfy the debts and liabilities of the said company." The 27th section then enacts that "the holder of any such share shall pay up the amount of the same, either in one sum or by instalments, and at such time, or times, as the said company shall require, provided that all calls shall be made equally on such shareholders, and that the whole amount which shall have been called up on the limited shares shall not at any time exceed the whole amount which shall have been called on the unlimited shares." We much fear that this clause, as it now stands, is too vague, and not sufficiently precise, either in conception or expression; and that it will require to be carefully revised.

The 28th section, which may be deemed the concluding one, directs that "Every company issuing such limited shares shall register with the registrar of the county in which the mine, or mines, of such company shall be situated, the number of limited shares issued by such company, the amount payable thereon, the time when the holders thereof shall be entitled to repayment, together with the name, address, and occupation of every holder of such shares, and shall once in every year, between the 1st and 14th of January, register the amount of capital paid up in respect of such shares; and when, and as often as the amount advanced in respect of any such share shall have been repaid, shall enter the fact of such repayment on the registry of such share."

Many of the provisions of this bill are not mandatory, and although the most prejudiced admirers of unlimited liability may find but little to object to in its principle and provisions, we anticipate that it will be severely criticised, and perhaps materially altered and amended, in committee. Being printed for public accommodation, those who are most in the habit of dealing with associations on the Cost-book System, and who are consequently best acquainted with the details of its machinery, have now ample opportunity afforded them of considering its provisions, and offering suggestions for its improvement.

ARRANGEMENT OF CLAUSES.

Recitals 6 and 7 W. IV., c. 106, 2 and 3 Vict. c. 58.
Jurisdiction of the Stannaries Court and of the Vice-Warden extended to Devonshire; Sect. 1.
Court to be held at Truro and Plymouth; 2.
Jurisdiction of the Vice-Warden in Devonshire; 3.
Registrar for Devonshire to be appointed; 4.
Registrar's Office and Court at Plymouth; 5.
Salary of Registrar for Devonshire; 6.
Registrar for Devonshire to account Half-yearly; 7.
Registrar for Devonshire to make certain Payments; 8.
Registrars may act in both Counties; 9.
Registrar in Devonshire to be Secretary; 10.
Crier and Usher for Devonshire to be appointed; 11.
Collector for Devonshire to be appointed; 12.
Assessment of One Farthing in the Pound Sterling on all Metals, &c., and Head Manager of every Mine and Stream-work in Devonshire to make a Return Quarterly of the Quantity and Value; 13.
Penalty on Head Manager for Omission, &c.; 14.
Recovery of Penalties; 15.
The Borough Goal in Plymouth to be the Prison of the Vice-Warden's Court for the County of Devon; 16.
Provisions of recited Acts extended to this Act; 17.
Definition of Mines worked on the Cost-Book System; 18.
Cost-Book to be kept; 19.
General Meetings of Shareholders every Two Months; 20.
Shareholders may cause Extraordinary General Meetings to be summoned; 21.
Shares may be relinquished; 22.
Transfer of Shares; 23.
Shares of limited Liability in Cost-Book Mines; 24.
Such Shareholders not to interfere in the Management; 25.
Such Shareholders to be repaid their Capital at a fixed Time; 26.
Calls on limited Shares; 27.
Registry of limited Shares; 28.
Commencement of Act; 29.
Schedule.

The outline which we gave in our last Journal of the important meeting, held in this metropolis, of coal proprietors, mining engineers, and other persons interested in the coal fields of Great Britain, has attracted much attention. It would appear to have been held at the suggestion of the Parliamentary Committee which has been so long engaged in enquiring into the lamentable subject of Accidents in Coal Mines, or at least of its chairman, Mr. Hutchins. One remarkable feature was observable in the proceedings—namely, that perfect harmony seemed to exist between the several interests which were represented; but we cannot help noticing, that they all appear to have been too profuse in their compliments to each other. Although unanimity is of course desirable, we have always observed that attempts to please all parties seldom succeed in satisfying any, and we much fear that effectual legislation on matters so grave must fail to be palatable, at least to some individuals. When we find too pliant a disposition to soothe and reconcile conflicting interests, we are naturally inclined to suspect a tendency to surrender and depart from strict rights; and we can never forget that legislation, to be effective, must assume the attribute of justice, and be both firm and inflexible. From the Government Inspectors having been present at the deliberations of the conference, we presume by authority, it may be safely inferred that more than ordinary importance is attached to its proceedings, and that the results will be followed by decisive measures. Although the introduction by Mr. Tremenheere, the Inspector under Lord Ashley's Act, of his proposed measure for the education of colliery children, at a meeting summoned for a different and special purpose, may not have been well-timed, still, as half-measures are invariably bad measures, we hope that when Parliament comes to legislate for the coal mining population, it may not leave anything unfinished, but deal with the subject in all its varied bearings. We must, however, await the adjourned meeting on the 23d of this month, for the publication of the resolutions and the final results.

The document presented to the conference which led to most discussion, was the printed "Rules and Regulations for the Safety of Coal Mines, and of the Workmen employed therein," prepared by, or at least on behalf of, the parties interested in the collieries of Northumberland and Durham. They embrace a code of coal mining law, under the following heads:—1, Responsible charge of the mine; 2, Working places; 3, Waste; 4, Goaves; 5, Waggon-ways and tramways; 6, Timbering and props; 7, Machinery; 8, Shafts; 9, Ventilation; 10, Stoppings; 11, Brattice; 12, Doors; 13, Furnaces; 14, Furnaces; 15, Fire-damp; 16, Safety-lamps in fire-damp mines; 17, General Instructions; 18, Penalties. It will at once strike our readers that the foregoing topics are quite sufficient to include every kind of management, and every possible contingency; and it is but justice to those from whom these resolutions have emanated, to acknowledge that they have been framed with perfect fairness, and that they do not exhibit the slightest disposition to screen either proprietors, managers, or workmen, from responsibility. They are particularly stringent in their directions respecting the use and management of the safety-lamp, and in prohibiting that of tobacco in any part of the colliery in which safety-lamps are employed; and they expressly forbid that lucifer matches, or other self-igniting apparatus, under any pretext whatever, be taken down the pit by workmen or boys. They also propose to restrict the use of ale or any other intoxicating liquor in mines, and provide that all officers and heads of departments who should fail in the due and right observance of the rules, or in the enforcing of them, for the safety of the mine and the workmen, should subject themselves to degradation from their respective ranks; and that all workmen and boys who should neglect the rules, or refuse obedience to the orders of the officers, should be sent out of the mine, with a view to the investigation of the case, and the punishment of the offender, before a magistrate for his misdemeanour. The rules and regulations thus proposed as a code for the northern collieries may not, perhaps, be in every respect applicable to those in other districts, and it would appear, by the report of the meeting, that a proposition that all collieries should have separate rules, led to an animated discussion, but was ultimately decided in the affirmative. A very grave consideration at once arises—by whom are such separate rules to be settled? Feeling that it would be wholly impracticable to embody in any Act of Parliament to be now passed, regulations which would meet the customs and peculiarities of every district, or the exigencies of every case, we have more than once suggested that a power should be vested in some local authorities—say, the justices at quarter sessions, with, perhaps, a power of appeal to the judges of assizes—to settle rules, if necessary, within every county, or at least within the sphere of every Inspector's jurisdiction, such rules to be in the nature of by-laws; and when once approved of and ratified by the Secretary of State for the Home Department, to have the same force and effect as if embodied in the statute. A power of revising and altering, as occasion might require, must of course be reserved, and the Act itself, by legalising such regulations, and expressly forbidding their violation, may be so framed as to have the effect of rendering any breach a clear misdemeanour in itself. Although opposed to the multiplication of pecuniary penalties, we would vest in magistrates summary powers of punishing by imprisonment and fine, and give to the employer, when prosecutor, a power of deducting fines from wages, and subsequently accounting for the amount.

Concurrent with the meeting of the conference of all classes interested in coal mining operations, the "First Report from the Select Committee on Accidents in Coal Mines," re-appointed by the House of Commons during the present Session of Parliament, has been printed. Although nominated for the express purpose of enquiring into the causes of the numerous accidents in coal mines, with the view of suggesting the best means for their prevention, the present committee has adopted the example of that of last session, by carefully avoiding any opinion or recommendation of their own, and have confined themselves to reporting the minutes of the evidence taken before them to the House. We have looked carefully through the additional evidence, and find that it varies but little in character from that of the last session. It would appear to us far more

theoretical than practical, and it indicates still further the conflict of opinion between the Government Inspectors and the proprietors or managers of collieries in certain districts.

The last fatal explosion at the Ince Hall Collieries, at Wigan, has necessarily furnished matter for further enquiry, but apparently without throwing any new light on that distressing event. The evidence of Mr. JAMES DARLINGTON, who is himself not only a coal proprietor, but also manager of those extensive coal and Cannel works, occupies a very large space in the present publication, and seems to have embraced almost every topic bearing on the question, and particularly upon the generally defective state of the law. He considers the practice, which prevails in many districts, of leaving pits open as waste pits, very dangerous, and recommends that it should be made compulsory by law on all colliery proprietors, that they should be either arched over or fenced round with rails or walls. With regard to the taking off the tops of the safety lamps, he tells us that the magistrates at Wigan will invariably convict where the rules are clearly proved to have been read over to the men; but in other districts the magistrates say they have no power, and seem surprised that the magistrates at Wigan should commit the men under such circumstances; and he added that he had heard it stated that there was no law to authorise a conviction. (A. 594.) We have had, nevertheless, successive committees sitting, and reporting voluminous, and in most instances useless, evidence, without suggesting any measure to remove such a reproach from our jurisprudence. We have heard of one law for the rich, and another for the poor, but we have, it appears, a new distinction—namely, a peculiar law applicable to a peculiar district, in the administration of a public, general statute; for we have this admission from the lips of Mr. DARLINGTON:—"If a man is seen in the act of removing the lamp-top, and is taken before a magistrate who holds the opinions I speak of, there is no conviction, the case is dismissed, and the man goes unpunished; whereas in Wigan district the magistrates entertain no scruples, if the case be proved." (A. 595.) He then referred to the case of the Beal Grange Colliery, at which it appeared, from the evidence, that the head viewer went into the pit, and found the men working with the tops of their safety-lamps; he took no notice of it, and in a short time the pit exploded. That, he conceived, was negligence on the part of the agent; but he believed that the Secretary of State made enquiries of the law officers of the Crown, and found, as the law stood, the owners of the mine could not be punished. Mr. DARLINGTON explained to the Committee, that since the fatal explosions at the Ince Hall Collieries blasting had been prohibited in them, and although the proprietors had agreed to pay an extra 8d. per ton for wedging to the miner, which he stated may be 1s. per ton more on account of the reduced quantity of coal, because, "if the get is reduced by one half, and instead of 5000 tons a fortnight, we only get 2500 tons, all the dead expenses are just doubled; still, that the probability is that they shall not be able to get sufficient men to work it at that extra cost." (p. 49.) Mr. DARLINGTON admitted that wedging is difficult, but declared that the majority of the men saved from the explosions "say they will go down the pit to blast, but not to wedge," and he accounted for their recklessness thus:—"The men of Lancashire neglect work two or three days in a fortnight; when blasting, they can, by the addition of a few more drill holes and extra powder, towards the end of the fortnight, make up the loss of time; with the wedge they cannot—it is manual labour;" and he assured the Committee that "numbers who were driving in the galleries left, rather than wedge at the increased price." Surely these facts disclose sufficient materials for direct legislation on this point, and demand provisions that whenever blasting in a colliery mine is pronounced to be dangerous, and wedging is recommended, it should be made compulsory on the men to adopt the latter, and highly penal in them to deviate from it.

Mr. DARLINGTON, although a coal proprietor, admitted that he was favourable to a system of inspection for the satisfaction of the public, and to prevent, if possible, the recurrence of accidents; but he emphatically declared that he considered *the present to be no inspection at all*, "because the extent of the districts is such, that the present inspectors are unable to visit the mines, which are in consequence only inspected at intervals of two, three, four, or five years, according to the number of pits in the district." It is perfectly plain, therefore, that the existing inspectors can do but little in preventing repetitions of frightful explosions, similar to those which have so frequently occurred. One of the witnesses examined, Mr. GEORGE ELLIOTT, agent to the extensive collieries of the Marquis of LONDONDERRY, stated that he thought it would be wise in the present Committee to recommend the furnace system of ventilation to be made general, except under very special circumstances; and he further mentioned that he had tried experiments, with the view of ascertaining whether coal could be brought down by any process of explosion without generating fire. We give the result in his own words:—"A. 306. A very painful accident happened at Usworth Colliery, of which I was the owner and manager, some time since, and which arose from the fire of shot; and since that, Mr. LEE PATTINSON, a practical chemist, and myself, have been endeavouring to ascertain whether we could invent some power to bring down the coal without an explosive mixture, such as gunpowder; and I am sorry to say that no very successful result has yet been arrived at. I have made a pneumatic apparatus to pump the air into the shaft, and have also had an hydraulic apparatus, and I have applied lime—I put lime into it, and suffered it to swell, and it was very useful in many instances; then I have fired shots with a galvanic battery, and that very much reduced the flame as compared with the ordinary common shot; but up to the present time, I am afraid, notwithstanding gunpowder is a very old chemical invention, that very little progress has been made since it was first used, and that we are in ignorance of any substitute for it of equal power." (p. 27.) He subsequently added, that "if public attention were called to it, perhaps science might discover some substitute." And as this Journal had previously solicited public notice to the subject, we again repeat that the researches of chemical and electrical discovery, which are in our times produced such marvellous results, could not be devoted to a nobler object of scientific ambition. The time has certainly arrived when special legislation in respect of the management of our coal fields, and the improvement and security of our large colliery population, cannot be deferred, and we trust that the noble head of the Home Department will not be induced to postpone the introduction of some wise and salutary measure, while the dilatory progress of the committee, in the examination of further witnesses, uselessly "drags its slow length along." Every succeeding report is in a great measure but a repetition of the past. The opinions of the several classes interested, recorded at the conference, with a few practical views judiciously extracted from the numerous and voluminous evidence which has been already adduced, furnish ample materials for decisive action to the vigorous and enlightened mind of Lord PALMERSTON.

In our Journal of the 2d of July last, we referred to the injunction applied for by Sir RICHARD ANNESLEY O'DONNELL, Bart., to restrain the NEW BAY COPPER AND SULPHUR MINING COMPANY from working the mineral and metallic veins, seams, and lodes, constituting their mines, on the lands of Carrane, in the County of Mayo. The company had treated with a Mr. M'CORMICK, who had purchased, in 1851, the lease of the lands under the Incumbered Estates Court, and was, therefore, a tenant under a long lease, Sir RICHARD O'DONNELL claiming, as *quasi* reversioner in fee, the right to the royalties. On the discussion of that motion, the Master of the Rolls of Ireland was far from complimentary to Sir RICHARD for having lain by, and allowed the company to have the mines surveyed by the eminent mining engineer, Mr. ADAM MURRAY, of this city, and for having acquiesced in their expenditure of a considerable sum of money upon them. That eminent judge accordingly refused an injunction at the time, on the ground that a party who had thus lain by had disentitled himself to the special intervention of a court of equity, the company undertaking, however, to keep a regular account of the produce of the mines, to abide any future decision. He also placed the question as to the right to the mines in a train of judicial determination by a court of law, and the case was afterwards very fully argued before the Irish Court of Common Pleas.

It was discussed before that Court on a special verdict, found upon the trial of an ejectment on the title, brought by Sir RICHARD A. O'DONNELL against Mr. JOHN BURKE RYAN, the sub-tenant representing the company, to recover the mines. It appeared by that special verdict that the lands in which the mines were situate had been demised, in 1776, by a lease for lives, with a covenant for perpetual renewal, by a person of the name of MEDLICOT, to a person named M'LAUGHLIN. This lease granted the timber, &c., but contained reservations of fishing, fowling, and hawking, to the landlord, and MEDLICOT, the lessor, subsequently conveyed all his interest as reversioner to Sir NEILL O'DONNELL, there being words in the deed sufficient to grant to him all mines, minerals, &c., and that interest being vested in the plaintiff, he now claimed the property in the mines, which had proved to be very valuable. The special verdict raised two important questions—First, whether the mines were demised by the lease of 1776, and the subsequent renewals thereof, or whether they were excepted out of the original demise. Secondly, whether, if not demised by the lease of 1776, the sale by the Commissioners of the Incumbered Estates Court having purported to dispose of them had the effect of conferring on the purchaser a title to them. A remarkable difference of opinion existing between the judges, they delivered their opinions *seriatim*. Mr. Justice JACKSON stated, that after a careful examination of the facts and arguments, the conclusion at which he had arrived was, that the mines were excepted from the lease of 1776, and being of that opinion, he could not come to any other decision than that the Commissioners of the Incumbered Estates Court had no power to include them in the conveyance of the lease to Mr. M'CORMICK; for he could never agree that any Court had the power of selling the property of one man to pay the debts of another, without even giving him notice of their proceedings.

Mr. Justice BALL disagreed with Judge JACKSON on the first point, and held that the mines passed under the old lease. He declined to give any opinion as to whether the Incumbered Estates Court had the power to sell the mines, it being in his view unnecessary to decide that question.

Mr. Justice TORRENS agreed with Judge BALL on one branch of the case, and with Judge JACKSON on the other. He concurred with the former that the mines passed under the original lease; with the latter that, if they did not, the Incumbered Estates Court could not convey a title to them.

The Chief-Justice MONAHAN dissented from both Judges TORRENS and JACKSON as to the power of the Commissioners, being of opinion that a conveyance from that Court was conclusive, and binding upon the world, no matter what injury it might inflict on private individuals. As to the effect of the lease of 1776, he declined for the present to give any opinion upon it, which might preclude him afterwards from agreeing with any of his brethren.

It is obvious that this conflict of opinion leaves the case in a very unsatisfactory state, and that the questions it involves—that respecting the jurisdiction of the Incumbered Estates Court—a very serious one indeed, will probably have to be settled in the House of Lords.

We congratulate the directors and shareholders of the Tincroft Mining Company on the conciliatory measures adopted with a view to the improvement of this extensive property. That there has been mismanagement somewhere cannot, we think, be denied; but in whatever department it may have arisen, the directors are evidently desirous of correcting it, and of making atonement for the past. They have met the complaints of the shareholders in a spirit of candour, which clearly shows that they have not been influenced by any selfish feelings, and that they are quite as anxious as the shareholders themselves for a full and impartial investigation. To Mr. TYRIE a debt of deep and lasting gratitude is due for the interest he has taken, and exertions he has made—regardless of expense or inconvenience—in bringing the matter so clearly and honourably before the notice of the board. We are glad to find that there were at the meeting on Tuesday two or three gentlemen of acknowledged talent, devoting their energies to the interest of the shareholders—gentlemen who, we believe, had never attended any previous meeting of this company, but who, from their experience in commercial affairs, as well as in mining operations, are eminently qualified to offer sound practical advice, and have never yet been known to shrink from a rigid performance of their duties. The services of Mr. PRYOR, who is about to join the direction, cannot fail to prove very valuable, and will, no doubt, inspire a considerable amount of confidence in the undertaking; it would have been difficult, we think, to have selected any three gentlemen as a committee of investigation, whose combined knowledge of mining adventure is more generally respected, than that of the gentleman to whom we have just alluded and his able coadjutors, Messrs. TYRIE and P. WATSON. With such prospects of a reaction in the affairs of the company, we are inclined to think the shareholders will agree with us that there is every reasonable hope of Tincroft becoming resuscitated, and that we shall again find it a dividend-paying mine. We sincerely hope, therefore, that all differences will cease, and that for the future this once valuable property will be conducted so as to entitle the management to the fullest confidence of the general body of shareholders.

An appeal in the case of *ex parte* BENNETT, *In re* CAMERON'S COALBROOK STEAM COAL AND SWANSEA AND LOUGHOR RAILWAY COMPANY, a company which has been so repeatedly before the courts, recently occupied the Lords Justices of Appeal two entire successive days, and portions of two others. It was brought by Mr. BENNETT against the decision of the Master of the Rolls, who had affirmed a ruling of the Master to whom the case was referred under the Winding-up Act, and who had placed Mr. BENNETT as a shareholder on the list of contributories, liable to the engagements of the company, from which position the Master of the Rolls had refused to remove him. The case made by Mr. BENNETT was that he had long since transferred his shares, and thereby relieved himself from liability; the official manager, on the other hand, representing the other shareholders and creditors, insisted that the transfer was invalid, and not in accordance with the terms of the Deed of Settlement. The argument mainly turned upon the construction and effect to be given to a variety of clauses in the deed; and the Court, wishing for further information as to the details of an arrangement relied on, directed a personal examination of the solicitors concerned. Mr. BENNETT had been one of a body of dissentient shareholders, who sought to rid themselves of liability, and the circumstances relating to the transfers of his shares were impeached. It would seem, however, that the *viva voce* examination threw very little more light on the subject than had been previously before the Court on the documents and written evidence in the matter. The Lords Justices finally gave judgment on Thursday, dismissing the appeal, and affirming the decisions both of the Master and of the Master of the Rolls.

In delivering judgment, the Court admitted that the case might seem, and probably was, a hard one on Mr. BENNETT; but it seemed to them that the meaning and intention of all the parties to the transaction of 1849, when the dissentient shareholders transferred their shares, was not that they should sell them in the ordinary or regular manner, but that they should pay a sum of 9000*l.*, and in consideration of such payment should be separated from the company, released from its liabilities, and freed from the heavy claims of rent and purchase money of Col. CAMERON and his son, and from the other debts of the concern. The mode of effecting this was by paying 8000*l.* to the directors in cash, and lending another 1000*l.* upon the promissory note of the former; and thereupon it was agreed that a transfer should be made to Mr. WM. BOOTH CAMERON and Captain EARLE, who were appointed by the directors, and who, it was alleged, selected these gentlemen, for the purpose of aiding the dissentient shareholders in getting out of the company. In pursuance of this arrangement 3000 shares were transferred, 20 of which belonged to the appellant, Mr. BENNETT; but the Court conceived that this transaction was in its nature and substance contrary to the spirit of the laws which governed the association, and that the directors had no authority to sell their assent to such an arrangement, and thereby to ransom the dissentient creditors. The arrangement was one to defeat the rights of the other shareholders, was a fraud upon the company, and although unwilling to use the word fraud in an offensive sense, they were not satisfied that, if the transaction were closely examined, it would not appear to come very near the case of a servant being bribed to permit his master to be cheated. There was, however, another ground upon which the decision was put—viz., that the directors were in the nature of trustees, that powers conferred on them for one purpose could not be exercised for another, and that there was not any power of substitution vested in them beyond the power conferred by the deed. The Court could not sanction an abuse of that power, and the clauses of the deed regulated the purchases and transfers of shares; and the question was, not whether the directors had a discretion to permit any one shareholder to retire, but whether they were authorised to permit a whole body of shareholders to transfer their liability. The Court were of opinion that the powers of the directors had been wrested by the directors, with the knowledge of Mr. BENNETT and his co-dissentient shareholders to an unauthorised purpose; and although it was agreed that the money which had been paid was properly applied, still the body of shareholders had a right to judge what was most for their benefit, and the directors had no right to prejudge such a question for them. The Court of Appeal accordingly held that Mr. BENNETT had been reasonably and justly held by the Master to be a contributory, that the Master of the Rolls had rightly refused to disturb that decision, and that the present appeal from his adjudication must be dismissed. The dismissal was, however, directed to be without prejudice to the rights of Mr. BENNETT against the company and the CAMERONS, and all other parties concerned in the transaction of 1849; and further, as there were circumstances rendering such a course right, that the costs of the respondents should be borne by the funds of the company.

We ventured to make some remarks on the judgment when pronounced by the Master of the Rolls in the above case. Since then the judgment of the Master of the Rolls has, it appears, been appealed against by the dissenting shareholders, and after many days' argument before the Lords Justices, Sir FREDERICK THESIGER having been specially retained by the dissenting shareholders, judgment was delivered by the Lords Justices on Thursday, as detailed in the above remarks. The effect of this judgment is to dismiss the appeal, and support the previous decisions of the Master and the Master of the Rolls, retaining the dissentients' names on the list as contributories, and deciding, in fact, that the transfers of shares by the dissentients, although in due form of law, was, nevertheless, a fraud on the other shareholders, and could not be supported. The case in question exemplifies how equity remedies the wrong that in the name and under the form of law might otherwise be committed. Had one shareholder applied to the directors, and transferred his shares, and the directors had consented, in all probability the transaction would have been upheld, as it would have been strictly legal, as there would have been no evidence of the existence of any apparent motive to induce the directors to consent to the transfer; but the combination of the dissentients, their acting together, and the directors dealing with them as a body having one object, that object being to transfer their shares, and get rid of their liability as shareholders, the effect being to leave other shareholders liable, and whose interests were thus effected, is deemed sufficient ground in equity to render invalid all that had been done as "the law directs." No doubt the dissentients thought that when, by the ingenuity of the lawyers, the door by which they were legally imprisoned as shareholders was thrown open, they were free men; but they have found, and no doubt to their cost, that a barrier existed beyond of "equity," which they overlooked, and which has since defied all their efforts to escape, and holds them fast. It seems to us that all the seceders have accomplished is, at a great expense, getting out of the "pale of the law," merely to learn the truth of the legal maxim, that "equity begins where law ends."

At Wheal Zion meeting, on Monday, as will be seen from the report in another column, a scene occurred, and a result followed, which many of our readers will probably be inclined to term "a Roland for an Oliver." It is much to be regretted, however, that commercial enterprise should be treated with party spirit, or that private motives or petty jealousies should prompt a body of gentlemen to take hostile proceedings against each other, to the injury of property in which they have all more or less a certain amount of interest, and the management of which is delegated to them by confiding shareholders. These bickerings are sad drawbacks, and it is a matter of impossibility for any proprietary to achieve success where unanimity does not exist. It is not for us to enter into the feelings of the London management, or to express any opinion with reference to the conduct of that of Bath; but, taking an impartial view of the question which has caused so much costly strife—and which really seems to be confined within the narrowest limits—namely, whether the management shall "go to Bath," or be retained in London—we would strongly urge upon those who have, and who have had, the controlling power, to settle their disputes in an amicable and friendly spirit—to let bygones be bygones, and heartily unite in their exertions for "ONE AND ALL," by the efficient working of the property for the general good.

STOCK, MINING, AND RAILWAY SHARES IN IRELAND.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN DUBLIN.]

DUBLIN, MAY 11.—Our market, during the past week, has offered little room for observation. Business in Government funds has been limited: our account day on the 10th passed over quietly. The public are cautious as to investments, so that whatever may be the success of the allie troops against Russia, the confidence which it would give to the funds is superseded or paralysed by the prospect of further taxation, and the increase of public burdens. Consols, during the week, have ranged between 86¾ and 87⅛, with but little doing at the latter quotation.

In Railway Shares there has been some little business done. Belfast and Ballymenas are in request at 43, sellers asking 45; Belfast Junctions are again depressed, with sellers at the quotation; Great Southern and Westerns have fluctuated but little; the same may be observed of Midland Great Westerns; several transactions have taken place in Dublin and Wicklows, but prices are unaltered.

Mining Shares are generally heavy, although enquiries have been made after Alfred Consols, and some dealings in Mining Company of Ireland shares at rather improved prices. The very satisfactory accounts of the Devon Great Consols, showing a surplus of 114,074*l.* 5*s.*, and the payment of 64,512*l.* in dividends during the past year, is very cheering, and compensates, with others, for the sales of machinery advertised in the *Mining Journal*. Several new setts are spoken of as about being put to work, and machinery to a considerable extent is in course of erection at the mines of the General Mining Company for Ireland, where it is intended to erect a 30-in. cylinder engine for crushing and reducing the ores. The half-yearly meeting of this company will take place on the 4th of June. There has been a sale of the engine and materials at Ballyhickey. The engine (20-inch cylinder), with boiler, was sold in London, it is understood, to Messrs. J. Taylor and Sons, with the view of being sent abroad. A further sale of materials took place at the mines on the 8th inst. It is very much to be regretted that the want of foresight or management of English proprietors should in many instances cast a blemish or drawback on mining enterprise in this country. I understand that a Mr. Wilkes, of Wolverhampton, formerly connected with the Royal Hibernian Company, was the principal proprietor of the Ballyhickey Mine, and that the engine and machinery had not been two months at work, or upon the mine. The Coosheen management, I am informed, will have a change, from the retirement of Capt. Wm. Thomas.

Kenmare is going on easy, without anything very splendid to report upon. The cobbing machine does its work well, and saves full three-fourths the cost incurred by hand labour.

County Wicklow looks as well as ever; and the more powder required for the war, the more sulphur ores required for the supply.

The mines of the Mining Company of Ireland go on in their quiet and unpretending way, yielding a fair profit, with good prospects.

On the Dublin Stock Exchange, shares have changed hands in General Mining Company for Ireland at 2⅜; Lackamore, ½; Mining Company of Ireland, 16½; Royal Hibernian, ¼; South Devon Consols, ⅞, 1; Nouveau Monde, ⅜, ½. In other undertakings the nominal quotations are as follows:—Carbery West, ¼, ⅜; Irish Consols, ⅜, ½; Knockatrellane, 8*s.*; Mizen Head, 4*s.*; Wicklow, 58½; Australian Cordillera, ¾; Australian Freehold, 4*s.*; British Australian Gold, ¼, ⅜; and Port Philip, ⅜, ½.

I will endeavour in my next to let you know as to the peat concern.

IRON AND COAL TRADES OF YORKSHIRE AND DERBYSHIRE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN DONCASTER.]

MAY 12.—There is not the least indication of any depression in the Iron Trade; on the contrary, fresh orders arrive daily, and the Indian and American demand for railways is very great. The enquiry for Scotch pig-iron is as active as ever, and there is no probability of any diminution in price so long as stocks continue to be kept down. The demand for Derbyshire pigs is unprecedented, and much greater than the make. We have many furnaces erecting in the neighbourhood of Middlesborough, and in the Cleveland district, and when their make is brought into the market it may very probably have some little influence on prices. The Board of Trade returns are highly satisfactory as regards the iron trade.

The Steel Trade is exceedingly active, and orders are plentiful. The demand from America and Germany for manufactured articles is good. The operatives are fully employed, and apparently satisfied with their condition, in reference to trade and employment.

A new alarm whistle, an excellent and ingenious invention for preventing accidents on railways, has just been registered by Mr. Johnson, of the locomotive department of the Great Northern Railway. It is an apparatus to alarm the driver of an engine, by turning on the whistle as a signal for him to stop his train, the merit of the invention being that it can be used by persons not in the train, in the same manner that fog signals are now employed, as well as in various other ways. The whistle is made to work with a spiral screw fixed upon the top of the fire-box; to the whistle stopper is attached a small wheel, which is worked by a rack connected with a spindle, and continued down by the side of the engine to the lower part of the fire-box, where a neat mechanical arrangement con-

nects the spindle with a catch, which, on being pressed back, turns the spindle and opens the whistle, which continues to be sounded until silenced by the driver. The catch may be struck, either by a "tappet" placed on the rails, or by a wire connected with the semaphore signals. It is proposed that tappets should be kept at all first-class stations, near the distance signals, and that portable ones should be at all intermediate stations, and in the guards' vans, and inserted in holes in the sleepers. The invention is calculated to increase the safety of railway travelling, because in foggy weather it is not an unusual circumstance for engine drivers to miss their way. If, in such cases, tappets were placed at all the stations, drivers would be enabled to identify the locality, and pull up his train to avert a collision. If a train broke down, they could be used to alarm the driver of any approaching train. The expense of the apparatus is exceedingly moderate, and several experiments have been tried, with the most satisfactory results.

There is a Californian gold-digging mania raging, on a small scale, in the north of Derbyshire, in consequence of the discovery of the precious metals in the Derbyshire mines. The metals are found in the channel, and the loadstone—the gold—being sprinkled over the stone in little nuggets, so apparent to the observer, that it is wonderful that they should have escaped so long. It is thought that in the parish of Over Haddon, where the discovery has just been made (but we are somewhat sceptical, and do not believe one-half we hear respecting these gold discoveries), the success which has been attendant upon many operations in the county of Derby is mainly attributed to the fact that the recent operations have been conducted by natives of the district who were acquainted with the peculiarities of the country, and the traditions of the old miners, who are generally exceedingly correct. A well-informed friend, writing from Bakewell, in the neighbourhood of the Derbyshire gold diggings, says:—"The people here are all on the stir about the gold finding in these hills. There seems to be not a shadow of doubt that both gold and silver are here. I have myself seen the assay tickets, the last giving 1½ oz. of gold to the ton of rubbish. I have also seen many beautiful specimens of the gold as found; indeed, there are thousands of tons of stuff in which it is found, and you may pick it up without any difficulty. What will be the end of it, it is impossible to say; fortunes are expected to be made in the first mine in which it was found; the shares, which a very little time since were selling at 1*l.*, are now fetching 25*l.*, and are said to be likely to rise to 100*l.* The metals are by no means confined to one locality, but are believed to exist to a more or less degree in all the mines in this neighbourhood. We may be 'off to the diggings' now without crossing the ocean if we like, though it is rather doubtful yet how much profit may accrue to the miner, as both the crown and landowner can claim a share."

We should be glad to see the realisation of the picture of gold digging described by the Bakewell correspondent, who we suspect is a shareholder in these mines, but we have yet to wait a little longer.

THE IRON AND METAL TRADES OF SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN BIRMINGHAM.]

MAY 11.—The Iron Trade continues in rather an anomalous state, and may be thus briefly reported upon:—A scarcity of ironstone, the pig-makers able to command their own terms, an abundance of orders on the books for nearly all descriptions of iron, an insufficiency of good hands, and all the works of the district as actively employed as if discounts were at 2½, and the Chancellor had been reducing instead of doubling our income tax. It is said that many of the masters have been refusing orders at present prices, in anticipation of an advance; but I am rather inclined to attribute their refusal to the difficulty of executing existing contracts, than a desire to raise prices beyond those declared at quarter-day. In the Pig-iron market, large advances have been obtained here and in Scotland; and there is no apparent disposition on the part of the makers to relinquish their advantage. The want of ironstone is being seriously felt, and if it continues, the make of iron must be necessarily limited, and this state of things may, in all probability, lead to an advance upon finished iron. The difference between the price of raw and manufactured iron is very great, and attended with no small inconvenience. The recruiting in the district, and the attendance of the militia on drill, is being felt in the labour market; and if the latter should be suddenly called out for permanent duty, the effect will be injurious to many branches of trade throughout this and the adjoining county.

In the Metal Market, we have not had any change during the week. The demand for Copper and Tin has been steady, without any fluctuations in price. As yet we have not experienced any inconvenience from the stoppage of our supply of copper from Russia, but this may in part be attributed to the consumption not being so great as during the excessive demand for goods for the Australian market. Increased activity in our own mines has also been observable; and had it not been for the check which speculation received by the declaration of war, many more copper mines would by this time have been nearly in working condition. The speculations heretofore carried on in the tin trade have subsided, and prices are easier.

The general trade of the town and district is, on the whole, in a sound and healthy state, participating at it has done, to a considerable extent, in the export trade, the returns of which for April are so satisfactory. It appears that the exports of hardware and cutlery for the month ending March, 1853, amounted to 310,937*l.*; in 1854, 374,389*l.*, being an increase of 63,452*l.*; and on machinery, during the same period, there was an increase of 88,379*l.*; on coals and culm an increase of 99,932*l.*; whilst the metals are represented by the following highly-encouraging figures:—In 1853, 1,269,917*l.*; in 1854, 1,662,515*l.*, being an increase of 392,598*l.*

In the Coal Trade, the demand continues unabated, and prices high—too high for general manufacturing purposes, as it is quite obvious the recent rates for manufactured goods cannot be much longer maintained.

The lock making at Willenhall is brisk, and at West Bromwich and Wednesbury the hollow iron trade continues active, and for the export trade it is not easy to secure the execution of orders. At the large works of this town the hands are well employed, but there is not that extraordinary run for goods which heretofore prevailed. The war has to some extent affected the fancy branches; whilst, on the other hand, the increased pressure of local and general taxation would seem to be forcing on increased exertion in other directions. The American market continues to furnish good orders; and for Australia we are again making articles of known utility, amongst which I may notice improved iron houses.

Amongst the improvements and experiments may be noticed the testing of fire-proof safes, which took place to-day, at the Viaduct Works of Mr. Samuel Whitfield, Oxford-street. Two safes were subjected for several hours to the heat of large fires, and the papers were taken out safe. Those in the double banker's safe were perfectly free from the least damage. The experiments were witnessed by many highly-respectable persons, who were much gratified at the increased security afforded in these safes by the addition of Mr. Cotterell's now celebrated locks.

GREAT CAMBRIAN MINING AND QUARRYING COMPANY.—The directors of this company being desirous of affording all the information in their power to the shareholders, have had a survey and a plan of their Maestryfar estate made by J. Richardson, Esq., C.E., which reflects not only great credit on that gentleman for his talent, but on the directors for engaging the services of so competent an engineer. The plan we have ourselves seen, and must admit we think it impossible that anything could be more accurately done, or finished in better style; and we believe the shareholders will agree with us on an inspection, and will then fancy themselves in close proximity to the mountains of North Wales. It is with great satisfaction that the shareholders will peruse the report, which will be found in the usual column, from the manager at the mines, and also from the contractors for the machinery. That these reports will further establish the confidence reposed in the directors, and the management of the undertaking generally, we fully believe. The manager at the mines states that his portion of the work, including the buildings, water leat, tramway, &c., will be completed before the end of this month; and the contractors for the machinery state that they will have finished the crushers and delivered them at the mines about the same time, so that the shareholders may confidently look forward, about the first week in June, for information as to the crushing apparatus, and test it is in full operation. The contractors for the machinery are men of great experience, and have for many years been in close connection with mines and mineral properties in Wales; and their assurance as to the enormous quantity of ore now at surface—viz., 4000 tons—must be convincing proof to the shareholders of the great value of this company's property. We hope the directors, managers, and officers of the company will receive a liberal reward for their untiring exertions at the hands of the shareholders, when this large quantity of ore shall have been converted into money and distributed amongst the shareholders in the shape of a dividend. That the general meeting of shareholders, to be held in July, will be exciting we know, and believe its results will not fail to be satisfactory.

CONTRACTS FOR COALS AND PATENT FUEL.—The Admiralty have appointed the 16th inst. to treat with such persons as may be willing to contract for supplying and delivering at Corfu 500 tons of South Wales coals, or 500 tons of patent fuel, fit for the service of Her Majesty's steam-vessels; also, to contract for supplying and delivering into store at Athens 400 to 500 tons of South Wales coals, fit for the service of Her Majesty's steam-vessels.

GOLD REGIONS OF SOUTH AFRICA.

The advices received from the interior districts of Southern Africa leave no doubt as to the existence of gold in the alluvial soil of the country, and it appears there is every indication of its dissemination over a large extent of land. At Smithfield, a town situate in the Orange River district, about 500 miles above Algoa Bay, it is said one nugget has been found weighing 4 ozs.: two buckets of earth produced 115 grs. of gold, and one party, it is reported, realised 150*l.* sterling in a comparatively short time. The Quathlamba Mountains, in the vicinity, have long been said to be composed of gold-bearing rocks; and Sir Roderick I. Murchison, some few years since, called attention to them, as likely to prove auriferous. The first discovery, it appears, was by a gentleman who resides in Smithfield; observing something glitter in some newly-turned earth at the mouth of a wolf hole, he took a portion home, and found it to contain gold. The excitement in the neighbourhood is immense, property in Smithfield is rapidly rising in value, holders of land and houses are getting outrageous in their demands, rent has risen considerably, and yet, with the so far really meagre discoveries, there is nothing to justify purchasers to risk their money.

The most southern point at which gold has been found is Smithfield the most northern Potchefstroom. The distance between these two points is 500 miles, the whole probably auriferous. The entire extent of this tract of country is almost unknown, and wholly unexplored, and offers an exciting field for research. It has been found at Burghersdorf, 100 miles south of Smithfield; and, simultaneously with these discoveries, gold has been found in Namaqualand and Clanwilliam. Several specimens from the copper mines of these districts are in the possession of the Government and private individuals, and it gives some grounds for supposing that from the Quathlamba range to Namaqualand, a distance not much short of 1000 miles, the soil is more or less impregnated with gold. In one locality the gold is found in a quartz vein, running through a mass of ironstone, which vein widens as it gets deeper. There is no doubt gold has been found; how far it can be profitably worked time will show. The General Screw Steam Shipping Company's mail packet, *Lady Jocelyn*, has arrived at Plymouth, having touched at the Cape; the principal topic of conversation was the gold diggings. Copper is said to be obtainable in cart loads near the surface, with platina and precious stones in abundance.

FOREIGN ORES—ENGLISH ANTIMONY.

The change which has recently taken place in the political relationship of this country with Russia has already operated to a considerable extent upon the Metal Market. Freights which were in some instances nominal at 5*s.* to 10*s.* a ton, as ballast, have risen to about 6*l.* per ton. This increase more particularly relates to antimony from Borneo. The large requirements of Government for seamen for service in our Baltic and Black Sea fleets, and the great extent of shipping which is engaged in the transport department, have greatly aided in causing the present rise in the price of freights. Other circumstances, however, prevail, and as they are of a more permanent character, or will endure longer than we sincerely hope the present war will last, it cannot but be expected that the extra charge for transit will materially interrupt the foreign supply of that particular kind of metal to our market, and compel the English manufacturers to seek elsewhere for it.

During the last three years the price of Borneo antimony ore has been about 12*l.* a ton, irrespective of quality, to which must now be added the difference in the freight, making a total of 16*l.* to 17*l.* a ton. The quantity of metal in each ton of this description of ore is about 48 to 50 per cent. The regulus of antimony is worth, in England, 42*l.* to 45*l.* per ton, and its consumption in the United Kingdom is annually increasing. During the last war similar circumstances to those now affecting the market then prevailed, which raised the value of the regulus to 100*l.* and upwards a ton. The foreign supply having then been totally interrupted, a considerable demand for English antimony ore arose, and a large supply was afforded by the Old Trewether Mine, in Cornwall, which realised as much as 80*l.* a ton. This mine is situate in the north of Cornwall, a few miles from Wadebridge, and is believed to be the only locality in England where antimony has been discovered in regular and continuous lodes, and where any quantity can be obtained. The quality of the English ore is, by assay, equal to 73 per cent. of the regulus of antimony, which raises its price to about 20*l.* per ton, in comparison to the per centage contained in the ore from Borneo; and the supply derivable from the Trewether Mines is stated to be practically inexhaustible.

In consequence of antimony being much cheaper than tin and copper, we understand that our manufacturers are directing their attention to its greater use in its amalgamation with those metals; and as science is now so universally successful wherever it directs itself in those matters, we may expect to have a considerable increase in the demand for our English antimony, the quantity of which we possess places us completely independent of any foreign supply, and of a quality far superior. As such is the case, our smelters and manufacturers should give the preference to our home mines, for by so doing they will be substantially assisting in the maintenance of our mining population. The present war cannot fail to cause a considerable increase in the price of lead, and already we find that a slight rise has taken place, which will of course be beneficial to all parties engaged in that department of mining.

INFRINGEMENT OF A WIRE-ROPE PATENT — WILSON *v.* KUPAR.—In the Vice-Chancellor's Court, on Tuesday, Mr. Rolt and Mr. Selwyn applied on behalf of the plaintiff, Mr. J. B. Wilson, of the Haydock Wire-Rope-Works, Lancashire, for an injunction to restrain the defendants, who are wire-rope manufacturers at East Greenwich and Camberwell, from using the invention of plaintiff as expressed in his specification, and from making and selling the rope thus made for the Mediterranean Electric Telegraph Company. Plaintiff's patent was granted on the 8th November, 1849, the specifications were filed on the 7th of May, 1850, all being disclaimed but one; which described a process which consisted in laying or coiling two or more layers of wire in opposite directions, forming a compound strand; the spaces between being filled up with hemp, giving increased elasticity and strength. Wire-ropes of this kind had been employed for telegraphic and other purposes. The defendants denied the infringement, stating they had not heard of the patent until 1852, when their attention was called to it in consequence of an action being brought by the the plaintiff against Messrs. Newall, for infringement. They contended the invention was of no value, and their adopting it was perfectly accidental. The plaintiff had filed affidavits in reply, showing that every submarine telegraph in which the wire was protected in any other manner than by his patent had proved a failure; whilst those laid down on his plan had been successful. The case was not argued by defendant's counsel. The Vice-Chancellor said, it would be very difficult to grant an injunction under the circumstances, as it would be interfering with a legal right, which ought to be tried in a court of law. In the present case the plaintiff was set at defiance by a party named Newall, who continued to manufacture; and it might be that the very circumstance of plaintiff not having enforced his right against Newall had induced defendant to act as he had done. The Court decided that the motion must stand over, with liberty to plaintiff to bring an action; the defendant to keep an account, and liberty to be given all parties to apply.

COAL MINES LIGHTED BY GAS.—Under this head we gave an account in the *Mining Journal*, a few weeks ago, of a method by which Mr. Septimus Piesse proposes to illuminate coal mines by means of coal gas, thus rendering useful that which has often caused the death of the miner. Mr. Piesse has suggested that the gas might be made on the surface of the mine, and carried down by fixed piping, there to be kept burning in lamps, with gauze wire round the flame. But a practical miner, who has addressed us on the subject, is of opinion that it would be better to collect the gas generated in the mine, which might be done by making large cavities above the level of the roof, and openings in the mine to form a reservoir for the retention of the gas till it is quite full. He says he has seen large cavities where acres of coal have been excavated, and the entrances walled up with only a 10-inch wall, and this reservoir has been completely filled with gas. Now, if the smallest hole were made in this wall, the gas would instantly escape, and could be ignited; thus forming a capital gasometer. Where, then, he asks, is the necessity of making the gas on the surface of the mine, and conveying it down in pipes, when the process can be safely carried on in the mine itself? Besides, there would, he thinks, be great risk of the pipes breaking by the falling in of the roof; whereas, by the plan he suggests, no danger need be apprehended, especially if gutta percha tubing was used.

THE GOLD FIELDS OF AUSTRALIA.

We have advices, dated Melbourne, January 27, containing highly-interesting statistical information regarding the gold fields for 1853, being the second year of the gold-producing era. The following is the return of gold dust brought to Melbourne and Geelong by escorts in 1853:—

Government escort	Ozs. 1,707,824	
Victoria Escort Company	265,340	
Melbourne Escort Company	117,634	
Brought by private hands	454,507	=2,545,005
GOLD DUST TAKEN TO ADELAIDE IN 1853.		
Overland escort	90,115	
Taken by private hand	61,290	= 180,405
GOLD DUST TAKEN TO SYDNEY IN 1853.		
Amount taken from the Ovens by escort	84,539	
Ditto by private hands	240,339	
In banks and private hands, Victoria gold	40,000	= 364,878
GOLD DUST TAKEN TO VAN DIEMEN'S LAND IN 1853.		
Shipped from Hobart Town, per Customs' return	50,054	
Quantity held by the banks, and in private hands	10,000	
Amount shipped from Launceston	15,000	
Quantity held by the banks, and in private hands	5,000	= 80,054
Quantity remaining on hand, 1852	70,000	= 20,454
Total	Ozs.	3,090,342

Or, 114 tons 19 cwts. 1 qr. 13 lbs. 6 ozs. at 75*s.* per oz. =11,596,032*l.* 10*s.*

The most important feature in the above returns is the fact that gold still continues to be found in quantity in the colony of Victoria. During the early part of the year 1852 the limited number of diggers then at work procured gold by the pound weight; whereas now, from the increased number, the produce is spread over a larger community, and, consequently, ounces are generally now the extent of individual labour. Formerly, when a rich vein was struck by a working party, they obtained the surrounding claims and protected themselves; whereas now no sooner is a rich spot discovered than claims are secured round it in every direction by parties too lazy to prospect for themselves. If success attends the pioneers, the encroachers commence digging; but if the reverse is the case, they at once abandon their claim, and move on to another locality. This mode of acting is termed "shepherding" by the working digger. The security with which the mineral wealth of the colony is transmitted from the gold fields to Melbourne and Geelong has only been once interrupted by a band of six robbers, who attacked the Melbourne Company's branch escort from M'Ivor to Kyneton, and obtained about 2000 ozs., of which about 9*s.* in 14. has been returned to the sufferers by Government out of the spoil recovered by the police from the robbers. Another case may be mentioned, although not occurring within the year; it was the piratical attack on the *Nelson*, in Hobson's Bay, when about 8000 ozs. were stolen from the ship, none of which was ever recovered. It must be a matter of gratification to find that, in transporting such an amount of wealth, so small a loss should have occurred, considering the mixed population. The gross produce of 1852 and 1853 may be stated in round numbers at 25,000,000*l.* sterling; the actual loss only 45,000*l.* The produce of the gold fields has been maintained throughout the year 1853 with a regularity as to quantity which contrasts strongly with that of last year. During the first six months of 1853 the average quantity was 17,000 ozs., while the last six months was 68,000 ozs. In 1853 it was 36,000 ozs., against 44,000 ozs. The quantity sent to Adelaide by escort is less by one-half this year than last. In consequence of this deficiency the Adelaide Government have withdrawn the escort, the continuance of which would have entailed a loss. The price of gold in Melbourne having risen during the year above the Adelaide price may account, in some degree, for the reduction in the quantity being sent there. The shipments of the year, notwithstanding, exceed those of 1852 by 42,000 ozs. The small quantity which found its way to Hobart Town and Launceston is attributed solely to the high price of gold in Melbourne. The quantity of gold which has been shipped and taken privately to Sydney, also that by the Ovens escort, in 1853, is far below that of 1852. This is accounted for by the fact that the Melbourne price had gradually risen to that of Sydney, which put a stop to the large speculative purchases for the Sydney market. The tide of immigration fairly set in to Victoria in September, 1852; throughout 1853 it has steadily kept at about 8000 per month, the highest number arriving being 13,000, and the lowest 5000. The total number arriving in the port was 90,606, and overland from Sydney and Adelaide (with estimated increase from births in the colony), 15,000=105,606; and the number who left was 29,950, showing a total increase in the population of 81,656. The position of the banking establishments shows the rapid growth of wealth since the gold discoveries; with a population of 300,000, there are 30,000 depositors, dividing amongst them nearly nine millions sterling. The total assets in the quarter ending Dec., 1851, was 1,095,420*l.*, against 5,647,320*l.* for the quarter ending December, 1853.

THE GAS NUISANCE.—We have learned, with the greatest satisfaction, that all doubt about deliverance from the evils of gas burning is at an end, and that culpable negligence on the part of officials, or yet more culpable cupidity on the part of directors, is the only reason for sending us any of those pernicious ingredients of gas by which such untold damage has been done to health and property. We find that coal, which has purified gas at Wakefield, has been subjected to a most rigorous and intricate examination by the Rev. W. R. Bowditch (the discoverer of its use), and that the issue has been the detection of bisulphuret of carbon by nearly every known test for that substance. Never, then, let us hear, as we have heard to satiety, that bisulphuret of carbon cannot be removed, when it is being removed daily; but if we are supplied with this commodity under the name of gas, let the truth be told—viz., that gas companies will not sacrifice one farthing of their profit to free their customers from nuisance, and that if a change be brought about, it must be by the pressure of public opinion upon these case-hardened monopolists. Here, then, is one cure. In the last published report to the City Court of Sewers, Dr. Letheby said that science could furnish a remedy for the oft-named pest, which looks amazingly as if the doctor knew of another plan of effecting the same end; and most probably, when the public will suffer the infliction no longer, it will be found that the will, and not the means, is the chief thing wanted. We are determined that this question shall not be shelved. The drainage of London is postponed to the Greek kalends; a plentiful supply of pure water at high pressure seems so near; and ventilation is more dreaded than the Czar: wherefore (the gas companies appear to argue) we are quite safe. When John Bull bears such accumulated and damaging items as these with equanimity, he cannot be angry at our adding to the list bad gas. We shall see. Many an offender has made too free when he relied upon the difficulty of detection, and his very security has proved his ruin. We warn our great companies in time. We tell them to be wise, and by timely justice to prevent a storm they at present little think of. When the day of trial comes, they must be prepared to show they have done what they could.

UNIVERSAL SMOKE CONSUMING COMPANY.—Among the many plans which have been patented and brought before the public for the prevention of the ejection of dense masses of smoke into the atmosphere, is one which we have had an opportunity of inspecting, the invention of Mr. Witty, for promoting the extensive adoption of which a company has been formed under the above title, the offices being in Furnival's Inn, the solicitor and secretary Samuel King, Esq. As the 1st day of August is that on which the statute 16th and 17th Vic., cap. 128, comes into operation, it may not be out of place here to insert an abstract of the first section of the enactment, as affecting the owners of mills, factories, iron-works, glass-houses, potteries, and all manufactories in which steam-power or furnaces of any kind are employed. It enacts that all such manufactories and furnaces in the metropolis, whether with or without a steam-engine, shall be so constructed as to consume or burn the smoke arising from such furnace. And if any person shall, after the 1st day of Aug., 1854, within the metropolis, use any furnace not constructed to consume its own smoke, or shall negligently use any such furnace as that the smoke arising therefrom shall not be effectually consumed, or not using the best practicable means for preventing or counteracting such smoke, every such person so offending, being the owner, occupier, or foreman, shall; upon summary conviction, for every such offence pay the penalties stated in the Act. The second section imposes similar penalties on all owners of steam-boats above London-bridge who shall not consume the smoke arising from the steam-engine furnace. The plan patented by Mr. Witty is applicable to all furnaces constructed with a bridge, and consists in constructing the furnace with a perforated bridge, leaving a space between the top of the bridge and the bottom of the boiler; and in other furnaces between the top of the bridge and the top of the furnace. A channel from the ash-pit conducts the air to a chamber behind the bridge, where, having been heated in its passage, it combines with the gases from the fuel as they pass through the perforated bridge, causing complete combustion, and preventing smoke. There is a slide, acted on by a lever, passing through the ash-pit, to within reach of the attendant, so constructed that when the perforations in the bridge admit air passage below are open, which they should be while lighting the fire, or putting on fresh coals, the passage over the bridge is closed; but on the fuel becoming incandescent, the lever is lowered, which shuts the lower air passage, and opens the passage over the bridge, when the combustion proceeds in the usual manner, the necessary supply of air passing through the fire-bars, and the produced gases escaping invisibly over the bridge and through the perforations into the flues. The patentee estimates that the adoption of the plan will save from 30 to 40 per cent. in fuel. It is simple in construction and action, can be applied to any furnace in a few hours at a moderate cost, will effectually protect owners of furnaces from the penalties of the enactment, and its application is not likely to be affected by the inadvertant negligence of the fireman.

SEWAGE DEODORISING FOR MANURE—STOTHERT'S PATENT.—In the *Mining Journal* of the 4th February last we fully described this process, after having witnessed some very satisfactory experiments on water direct from the sewer at Northumberland Wharf, Strand, where they may be inspected daily. The Sewage Deodorising and Patent Manure Company have just issued their prospectus, to which we would direct attention in our advertising columns, the objects of the company being to carry out an invention patented by Mr. Henry Stothert, for deodorising the sewage of towns, and applying the same in the best form for agricultural purposes, perfectly free from odour, and which results being obtained by simple and inexpensive means, the manure can be sold at a very moderate price. In addition to the commercial value of the products, a great sanitary object is effected—the escape of offensive vapours into the atmosphere, and its poisonous pollution is prevented, while the ammonia and other volatile principles are fixed and placed in a condition most eligible for the food of plants. The operations of the company will combine the granting of licenses to towns for the use of the patent on a moderate royalty; the supply of deodorising and disinfecting powder for domestic use, for application to manure heaps, cesspools, and liquid manure tanks; as also to public institutions, barracks, hospitals, &c., and the supply of patent animal and vegetable charcoal for manure. The company has been provisionally registered with a capital of 100,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares; but as the directors confine themselves at first to the erection of model establishments in towns already selected to illustrate the many and great advantages of the process, they will preliminarily issue only 25,000 shares, which is considered amply sufficient. Assuming the royalty chargeable by the company to be 6*d.* per head of the population, it is estimated a gross profit would be realised at Manchester of 99,000*l.* per annum, Bristol 17,000*l.*, Hull 9400*l.*, Brighton 7200*l.*, Nottingham 6800*l.*, Chester 3500*l.*, Tamworth 1000*l.*, and Chatham 5000*l.*, while some eminent authorities estimate the profit at 10*s.* per head of the population. Among the numerous enterprises continually being brought before the public, the success of many of which is questionable, it is satisfactory to have grounds for forming a favourable opinion of the company under notice. The merits of the process have been well established, applications for shares to a large extent have been made for bona fide investment, and it is supported, as will be seen, by a most influential body of patrons.

NEW RAILWAY BRIDGE AT ROCHESTER.—The East Kent Railway Company have just entered into a contract with Messrs. Fox and Henderson, for the construction of a new bridge over the Medway in Rochester. It will be commenced as soon as the plans have received the approval of the Admiralty.

THE NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND.

The annual general meeting of proprietors was held in the board-room at the offices of the company, 112, Bishopsgate-street, on Thursday.

Mr. LAURIE in the chair.

Mr. ROBERTSON (the manager) having read the notice convening the meeting, the CHAIRMAN said it gave him great pleasure to take the chair, for the seventh time, in such a flourishing company as the National Provincial Bank of England. The report was one that would speak for itself, and he was glad to congratulate them upon the success of the company. The past year had been one of great prosperity; our trade with the colonies had increased, and the iron trade had greatly improved, which had been of considerable importance to them, being connected with many of the iron districts. Early in the year money had been low, but the affairs in the East had given a considerable check to speculation. It was well known that the value of money had greatly increased the last six months, but their clients having every confidence in the company, left the money in their hands, by which the shareholders have reaped considerable profit. There was another subject to which he would briefly refer. As much of their prosperity must depend upon the zeal and ability of the officials, the shareholders, at the last meeting, felt disposed to treat them with liberality, and a sum of money was voted to form some fund for their benefit. The directors had devoted great attention to the subject, to consider the best course to be pursued. Different schemes were proposed, when eventually they came to the resolution of recommending one for adoption, by which the company would pay a portion of the premiums of insurance, to be disposed of for the benefit of their families, and which was fully detailed in the report. The amount that had been already voted it was proposed to distribute this year, in a fair ratio, amongst the various officers in the employment of the company. He (the chairman) then read the following report:—

In appearing before the proprietors with their twenty-first annual report, the directors are happy to state that the circumstances and character of the past year render the duty which they have to discharge, on the present occasion, comparatively one of easy performance. In the first place, the directors have to state that in the course of the year their attention was called to the opening presented for an agency, in connection with the Portsea Branch, in the rising suburb of Landport; accordingly, after due enquiry, the directors have extended their operations to that place: on the other hand, the branch at Portsmouth has been closed, and the business there transferred to the branch at Portsea. A branch also was established at Middlesborough in October last. The discovery of ironstone in this locality has led to the erection of extensive iron-works, which have considerable added to the population and trade of Middlesborough, now rapidly becoming the seat of great local enterprise: a desire to meet the convenience of old and respectable connections of the Stockton branch, resident at Middlesborough, in no small degree influenced the determination of the directors to open this branch, which they are happy to state has already made considerable progress. The tide of prosperity which marked the close of 1852, and which was adverted to in last report, continued to flow unchecked at the commencement of the new year, which it thus served auspiciously to inaugurate. Stimulated by the continued influx of gold from Australia the export trade proceeded upon an augmenting scale. All the productive powers of the country were in full activity; labour was scarce, consumption rapidly increasing, prices of every kind advancing, and apparently no interest was exempt from a participation in the general prosperity which prevailed. As the year progressed, however, the encouraging prospects with which it opened did not remain altogether unchanged. In the month of June the Eastern question assumed an aspect which threw doubts upon the preservation of peace; fears were entertained also that the extensive shipment of goods to Australia would prove excessive and disastrous; and at a later period well-founded apprehensions of a deficient harvest made themselves felt. The sudden and rapid rise, too, in the rate of interest—the most striking feature of the year—could not fail to exercise an adverse influence upon credit; but trade, although extensive, was sound and legitimate, and notwithstanding those disturbing circumstances, the year 1853 closed without any reverses worthy of notice, and, in its commercial and banking results, may be pronounced one of the most satisfactory and profitable upon record. During this year of extensive and prosperous trade the returns from the company's branches, as might have been expected, exhibit a steady and healthy progress, and in some districts connected with the great staple products, a large increase of valuable business has taken place. This extension of business, and the rise in the value of money above noticed, enable the directors to lay before the proprietors the following favourable statement:—

1853. Jan. 1. Rest, or undivided profits, at 31st December, 1852, as exhibited at the annual meeting in May, 1853		£122,506	16	8
Dec. 31. Nett profits of 1853, after making allowance for bad and doubtful debts, and a proportion of preliminary expenses		65,242	12	10
Total		£187,749	9	1
Half-year's dividend on company's stock for 1853	£24,649 16 0			
Bonus of 2 per cent. declared and paid last year	8,216 12 0			
Vote of proprietors to officers	5,000 0 0 =	37,866	8	0
Leaving rest, or undivided profits, at 31st December, 1853		£149,883	1	1

The prosperous condition of the bank's affairs justifies in the opinion of the directors a larger division of profits amongst the proprietors. Accordingly, it is the intention of the directors to declare a dividend at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, as well as a bonus of 4 per cent. out of the profits of last year. The bonus to be paid along with the dividend, at the usual period, in July next.

The following directors go out of office by rotation, but being eligible for re-election, offer themselves accordingly, viz:—The Right Hon. Lord Ernest Bruce, M.P.; John Fector Laurie, Esq.; and Charles Heaton Ellis, Esq. It will be in the recollection of the proprietors that, on the occasion of their last annual meeting, it was intimated that a strong desire had been expressed among the officers of the company for the formation of a provident society, for their mutual benefit, embracing also, if possible, the principles of a gurantee fund. The precise nature of the scheme it was then left to the directors to consider and determine. At the outset of their deliberations, the directors found that the guarentee scheme was objected to by a large number of the officers, and it was therefore abandoned. The other objects aimed at are—first, a provision for the widows and children of officers at their death; and, secondly, a superannuation allowance for the officers themselves.

To effect the first and most pressing of these objects, the directors recommend to the proprietors that the officers and clerks should be assisted in effecting insurances on their lives to the following extent, by the bank paying for them one-half of the yearly premium,—viz., 1. Managers of branches and agencies to insure for not less than 500*l.* and not more than 1000*l.*—2. Junior officers and clerks to take out policies for sums not under 250*l.*, and not exceeding 500*l.* With respect to the question of a superannuation allowance, the directors intend to postpone the consideration of it, in the hope that at a future period they will be able to deal with it in a more satisfactory manner than they could do at the present moment. In recommending the above measure for the adoption of the proprietors, the directors feel satisfied that they are consulting the welfare of the establishment, and that any expense which it may entail will be more than compensated by attaching to the bank experienced and well-tried officers, and by the increased devotion to its interests on their part, which a consideration for their personal comfort cannot fail to inspire. The guarantee project having, as already stated, been abandoned, the 5000*l.* voted by the proprietors last year for the benefit of the officers and clerks of the establishment, as a mark of appreciation of their past zealous and faithful services, the directors, acting upon a suggestion thrown out at last meeting, propose to divide amongst them as a bonus, which they hope the meeting will approve.

The CHAIRMAN said he should now propose that the report be received and adopted.

Major MOORE, in seconding the resolution, said the report required no comment: he cordially agreed with the principles laid down in that document, and felt satisfied it would meet with the approval of the proprietors.

A lengthened discussion ensued, in the course of which it was explained that at present the proposed payments on account of the assurance fund would impose very little liability upon the company; but in the course of six or seven years, when brought into full operation, the fund would cost them from 1500*l.* to 2000*l.* a year.

The report was then unanimously received and adopted, and the Right Hon. Lord Ernest Bruce, M.P., John Fector Laurie, and Charles Heaton Ellis, Esqrs., were then re-elected directors.

The proceedings terminated with cordial votes of thanks to the chairman, directors, secretary, and other officials of the company, which were duly acknowledged—the secretary, on behalf of himself and the other officials, observing that the liberality of the proprietors had given them a personal interest in the company, and that their utmost zeal and energy would be exerted for the welfare of the shareholders.

THE VALOMBROSA MINING COMPANY.—We understand that the concession for this important speculation, near Florence, was signed on Wednesday. It is described as a mountain of red or native copper, something between the Burra Burra in South Australia and the solid deposits at Copper Harbour, on Lake Superior, belonging to the Boston and Pittsburgh Company. The Valombrosa Copper Mine was formerly worked with great success by his Royal Highness Prince Peter Leopold, the Grand Duke of Tuscany, and has now become the property of a London company, who have obtained a 50 years' lease, on very favourable terms. The contract was no sooner concluded than the mine was divided into 250 parts or shares; and in spite of the prevailing depression in the mining market, and without expending a sixpence in solicitors, officers, prospectus, printing, or advertising, the whole number were subscribed for in half an hour, and the deposit of 4*l.* per share paid thereon, to enable the captain to complete the driving of the King David adit, which is within a fathoms of the champion lode.

THE LIBERTY MINING COMPANY.—In the Vice-Chancellor's Court, on Monday, a motion was made for an injunction to restrain the defendant (Lakeman) from proceeding with an action at law against the plaintiff (Smith), for the recovery of the sum of 3149*l.* 14*s.* 3*d.* It appeared that Mr. Smith was the proprietor of the land over which the mines worked by the Liberty Mining Company were situate, and that his interest in these mines was purchased by the company by their giving him 10,000 of their shares of 1*l.* each, upon which he paid nothing, but upon which it was agreed that he should be considered to have paid the full amount. The plaintiff and the defendant Lakeman, who was stated to be a sharedealer, had had certain transactions in relation to these shares, and the plaintiff contended that on the result of these transactions a considerable sum was due to him from Lakeman; while Lakeman, on the other hand, said that on a balance of account settled and signed by the plaintiff there was due to him from the plaintiff the sum of 3149*l.* 14*s.* 3*d.*, for the recovery of which the action at law was brought. The bill alleged that Lakeman had induced the plaintiff to sign the alleged account by fraud. There was a direct conflict upon the evidence of the plaintiff and Lakeman respecting the settled account. The details of the case were long, and of little general interest. The Vice-Chancellor held that as the plaintiff had entirely failed to make out a case of fraud, this Court ought not to interfere to interrupt the legal right of the defendant Lakeman, and refused the motion, with costs.

THE GERMAN MINING COMPANY.—On Thursday, this case, which has been repeatedly before various branches of the Court of Chancery, and has also appeared in the courts of common law, was partly heard, and has not yet been concluded. The appeal is, in fact, from a decision of Master Tinney, although in form from an order of Vice-Chancellor Stewart. Counsel stated that his Honour, at the hearing, intimated to Mr. Malins, the leading counsel for the appellant from the Master's order, during his opening, that he had formed a strong opinion on the point, and that it was, therefore, better to take the case at once before the Lords Justices. Mr. Malins having submitted to such a view, the order was accordingly made, without that learned counsel having completely opened his case, and without his junior, Mr. Drewry, being heard at all. In substance, therefore, the appeal is from the order of Master Tinney. Mr. Malins, Mr. Cowling (of the common law bar), and Mr. Drewry, appear for the appellant; the Solicitor-General and Mr. Greene are for the respondents; Mr. Roxburg appears for the official manager. The case stands over till the first day of Trinity Term, the 25th inst.

WEEKLY LIST OF NEW PATENTS.

APPLICATIONS FOR PATENTS, AND PROTECTION ALLOWED.

C. de Bergue: Apparatus for bearing and buffing purposes.—C. Barlow: Permanent way.—W. Johnson: Reduction of metallic ores and salts.—W. Richards: Wet gas meters.—S. J. Healey: Steam-boilers.—H. H. Gibbs: Nitrate of soda.—J. Kirkham: Consuming smoke.—J. Briggs: Communicating from one part of a train to another.—R. Hunt: Extracting metals from minerals.—R. Richardson: Joining pipes.—J. Pym: Pipes.—J. M. Reed: Amalgams.—G. Jones: Landing apparatus for mines.—T. Wood and S. H. Heginbottom: Metallic pistons.—C. Cammell: Permanent way.—R. H. Collyer: Crushing machinery.—W. B. Stephens: Lamps.—H. B. Barlow: Metal nuts.—P. J. F. Mouchell: Treating ores.—R. Galloway: Furnaces.—W. Goodchap: Power by carbonic acid gas.—J. Warren: Railways.—C. Hart: Thrashing machines.—F. L. H. Danchell: Motive power.

WEEKLY LIST OF PATENTS SEALED.

J. Smith, Albion-works, Bradford—Improvements in millstones for grinding corn, seeds, or minerals.

R. W. Jearrad, Upper Eccleston-place, Eccleston-square—Improvements in steam-boiler and other furnaces.

W. B. Johnson, Manchester—Improvements in steam-engines, and in apparatus for indicating the pressure of steam.

J. Grindrod, and A. Hunter—Improvements in steam-engines.

H. Wiglesworth, B.M., Newbury—Improvements in connecting together or coupling railway carriages.

R. Roughton, Woolwich—Improvement in steam-boilers, which is applicable to other vessels for containing compressed air, vapour, or gas.

T. Walker, Birmingham—Improvements in signal apparatus for the prevention of accidents on railways.

P. C. J. B. Sochet, Paris—Improvements in obtaining motive power by means of heated gases.

A. E. L. Bellford, Castle-street, Holborn—Improvement in blasting powder for mining and other operations of a similar nature.

E. W. K. Turner, Praed-street—Treating gold and other ores.

J. D. M. Stirling, Larches, near Birmingham—Improvements in the manufacture of steel; and in the manufacture of tubes and cylinders of steel.

J. de Wolfe Spurr, Kenyon-terrace, Birkenhead—Improvements in distilling coals, and bituminous and resinous substances, and products thereof.

J. Medwin, Blackfriars-road—Improvement in water gauges for steam-boilers.

W. Clay, Liverpool—Improved mode of manufacturing axles, shafting, and other like solid articles which present a round figure in cross section.

F. A. Delande, Paris—New metallic composition.

G. Dugmore, and G. H. Millward, both of Birmingham—New or improved method of signalling or communicating between trains on railways.

W. H. Tucker and W. R. Reeves, both of Tiverton—Improvements in locks.

J. Houston, jun., Glasgow—Improvements in working steam-boilers, and in apparatus connected therewith.

NEW LUBRICATING GREASE, FOR RAILWAY AND OTHER USES.—Mr. J. B. Nicklin, of Bartholomew-lane, City, has just specified, under his letters patent, entitled for "improved gelatinous or glutinous compounds, for lubricating railway and other machinery," which he thus describes:—The nature of my invention consists in this—that I take any animal substance, as skin, flesh, and other parts of animals, and add, or not, as may be desirable, resin or resinous matter, reducing the same by steaming or boiling to a gelatinous or glutinous liquid, and then mix the same with palm or other vegetable oil, or palm and other vegetable oil together; soda or other alkali, or soda and other alkali together; whiting or limey matter, or whiting and limey matter together; nitre and water, and dipping liquor, or acetate of copper, verdigris, or other colouring matter, combining the whole well together, thereby producing coloured compounds, which may be either (say) green, blue, or rose-colour, whereby each of the different qualities or compounds suitable for lubricating different descriptions of machinery may be denoted by a distinguishing colour, for the convenience and protection of the purchaser. Having thus described the nature of my invention, I will now proceed to describe in what manner the same is to be performed or carried into practical effect, in furtherance whereof here followeth a statement of the principal qualities or compounds that I consider most serviceable:—

PROPORTIONS OF No. 1.—Animal substance, 20 cwts.; oil, 10 cwts.; alkali, 4 cwts.; whiting or limey matter, 3 cwts.; water, 2 cwts.; nitre, 3 lbs.; and add colouring matter for No. 1, as dipping liquor or acetate of copper, (say) 10 lbs.

PROPORTIONS OF No. 2.—Animal substance, 10 cwts.; resinous substance, or resinous substance mixed with animal substance, 5 cwts.; oil, 2 cwts.; alkali, 4 cwts.; whiting or limey matter, 3 cwts.; water, 2 cwts.; nitre, 2 lbs. Add colouring matter, Prussian blue (damp).

PROPORTIONS OF No. 3.—Animal substance, 5 cwts.; resinous substance, or resinous substance mixed with animal substance, 10 cwts.; oil, 1 cwt.; alkali, 4 cwts.; whiting or limey matter, 3 cwts.; water, 3 cwts.; nitre, 2 lbs. Add colouring matter, rose colour (damp)—red lead, for instance—say 8 lbs.

In order to mix and prepare this composition for use, I take the animal substances in the proportions required, as aforesaid, for the particular purpose intended, and steam or boil them in a suitable vessel. Having brought them to a liquid state, or nearly so, I take off the liquid portions, and reject any solid matter or refuse. The resinous substance, when used, to be treated in the same manner. I then take the alkali, nitre, whiting, or limey matter, and dissolve them together in a suitable vessel by heat, or otherwise. After this is done, I mix and incorporate the whole of the above, so as to produce the compound required, and whilst in the liquid state I add the colouring matter. Having thus mixed and incorporated the whole, I then set it in shallow pans or vessels to cool. When cool it is fit for use. These compounds are applied the same as the ordinary lubricating grease or oils. Having now described the nature of my said invention, and in what manner the same is to be performed, I declare that I intend it to be understood that I do not confine myself to any particular proportions, or process of mixing, of the substances above named, although I have set forth such proportions and processes as will answer the requirements of most cases; what I do claim being the formation of improved gelatinous or glutinous compounds for lubricating railway and other machinery, by the use, as aforesaid, of any gelatinous or glutinous animal substance, in combination with any or all of the materials above enumerated.

IMPROVED SYSTEM OF COLLIERY VENTILATION.—A system of ventilation for coal mines has recently been suggested by Mr. R. Williamson, of New-street, Kennington-road, which possesses many undoubted advantages over the plan in general adoption, a model of which is now exhibiting, and the system described daily, and every evening, at the Polytechnic Institution. Instead of simply carrying the air current round the face of the workings on the long-wall system, and thus leaving the goaves unventilated and dangerous, and forming reservoirs for the most dangerous explosive mixtures, the inventor proposes to cut a channel through each pillar left for the support of the roof, connecting them across the principal airways, and thus conducting the air and gases from the goaves and every part of the mine to the upcast shaft. Arrangements can be made in case of the occurrence of a blower to shut off any portion of the workings, and thus supply better ventilation to the stalls where the men are working. By these means Mr. Williamson considers any gas from blowers, or the common leakage from the seam, will thus be drawn from every part of the mine, and pure air supplied to all the workings. In the event of a blower the men could leave the spot, and the gas be withdrawn without interfering with the other parts of the mine; the goaves or wastes, which are the frequent sources of explosions, would by this system become the safety-valves of the mine, and be constantly drained of foul air; spontaneous combustion, known as "goaf fire," would be prevented by the free circulation around them, carrying off the exhaling vapours; even in an explosion its destructive effects would be diminished to a great extent; choke damp would be confined to a small locality, and the ventilation would not be interrupted; greater facilities in working; a less number of trap-doors and trappers, giving the young boys more time for education; and that it will be impossible for the effects of an explosion to be felt beyond the stall in which it occurred. This will be found applicable to pillar, stall, and every other description of operations. Mr. Williamson proposes a new plan of working, called "Isolated Stall Working," which will prevent the possibility of the explosion extending beyond the stall in which it originated: this is for very fiery mines.

WROUGHT OR CAST-IRON GRANARIES.—Mr. W. Bridges Adams has taken out a patent for substituting grain reservoirs for the present system of storing wheat, barley, oats, and other corn and seeds. By the employment of the granaries, as ordinarily constructed, great uncertainty exists, from exposure to damp and mildew, weevils, rats, mice, and other vermin, and the floors are only half or three-parts filled, to enable men to go in, turn over the corn, and ventilate it. The system is productive of much disadvantage, and tends to cause serious fluctuations in price, from the insecurity felt by speculators in grain. The patentee proposes to construct tanks of various sizes, either of cast or wrought-iron, manufactured in parts, so as to be easily and cheaply conveyed, and set up in any locality, as a remedy for the evil. These tanks may be made to hold from 100 to 2000 quarters of corn; they may be placed above ground, or in bricked excavations or cellars, and other places of little value. They would have an opening at the top for filling them, and a discharge-pipe at bottom, with a valve acting similarly to a water-cistern. In case of wheat or other grain being damp when charged, a current of warm air may be injected by an air-pump, efficiently to carry off the moisture, as effectually as by a kiln, and carbonic acid or other gas may be injected to kill vermin. Farmers by this plan might thresh their wheat direct from the field, instead of stacking, and prevent all loss from a like cause; and Government granaries might be erected at railway stations, and thus corn be conveniently conveyed all over the country. A corn reservoir of 2000 quarters will be equal to an ordinary granary of six floors, of 900 feet area each, or 34 by 34, and 45 feet high. They would be well adapted for the colonies.

IMPROVEMENTS IN IRON MANUFACTURE.—A patent has been taken out by Mr. J. H. Johnson, of Lincoln's Inn-fields, for a peculiar process in manufacturing iron, being a communication. It consists in the formation of a series of deoxidising tables, on which the iron ore, after being roasted, pulverised fine, and of even grain, is placed. It is then exposed to the heat of the waste gases from the refining hearth, and to additional heat from furnaces placed beneath the tables.

Transactions on the Stock Exchange.

Shares.		Paid.	Last Prices.	Business Done.
100000	Agua Fria	1	1¼ — 1½	1½ 1¼
30000	Anglo-Australian Gold	1	⅛ — ¼	—
100000	Anglo-Californian	½	⅛ — ¼	⅜ ¼ ⅜
10000	Australasian	2	1 — 1½	—
20000	Australian	6	1 — 2	1½
60000	Australian Cordillera	1	⅛ — ¼	—
100000	Australian Freehold	1	⅛ — ¼	—
50000	Ave Maria	1	⅛ — ¼	—
200000	British Australian Gold	1	⅛ — ¼	—
210000	Carsons Creek	½	⅛ — ¼	—
80000	Clarendon Company, Jamaica	½	— —	¼
100000	Colonial Gold	1	¼ — 1½	1
70000	English and Australian Copper	5	1¼ — 2¼	—
25000	Fortuna	½	⅛ — ¼	—
72000	Grand Duchy of Baden	1	⅛ — ¼	¼
100000	Great Nugget Vein	1	⅛ — ¼	⅛
60000	Liberty	1	⅛ — ¼	—
2000	Mexican and South American	9	5 — 6	6
60000	New Granada	1	⅛ — ¼	¼
200000	Nouveau Monde	1	⅛ — ¼	⅜ ⅜
100000	Port Phillip	1	⅛ — ¼	—
10000	Pontgibaud Silver-lead	20	15½ — 16½	16
60000	Quartz Rock	1	⅛ — ¼	⅜ ⅜
30000	South Australian	1	⅛ — ¼	—
70000	Waller	1	⅛ — ¼	—
100000	West Mariposa	1	⅛ — ¼	¼
100000	Yuba	1	⅛ — ¼	—

[FIRST INSERTION.]

ELECTRIC POWER, LIGHT, AND COLOUR COMPANY.

OFFICES,—31, PALL MALL, LONDON.

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS.

The directors of the Electric Power, Light, and Colour Company have much pleasure in laying before their shareholders the following statement of the progress and prospects of the company; and in doing so, for the sake of brevity, many of those details must necessarily be omitted, which may be conveniently entered into at subsequent meetings.

The company, as established on the 8th June, 1853, consisted of a few individuals forming a private partnership, and was carried out upon the rules and regulations comprehended under the Cost-book System; which, from the custom of all payments being made for cash, and all accounts and expenditures being audited monthly, was thought most advisable to be adopted, in order to limit, *pro tanto*, the liabilities of the parties interested. In consequence of the success of the company's operations, and the realisation of objects contemplated in the original scheme, many additional shareholders joined this first partnership; but as by the Joint-Stock Companies' Registration Act more than 25 persons are not permitted to become associated for the purpose of carrying out any commercial enterprise, it was decided at a general meeting, holden on the 19th October, 1853, that the company should henceforth be carried on as a joint-stock company, embracing at the same time, in its internal management, the advantages which are obtained by following out the principles of the Cost-book System.

To effect this with certainty, legal advice was taken and adopted; and the company is now completely registered under the Joint-Stock Companies' Registration Act, with a capital of £100,000, in 5000 shares of £20 each, to be paid in full.

The following digest of some of the clauses introduced into the Deed of Registration will elucidate the position of the shareholders in respect to their power and control over the expenses of the enterprise. The books and accounts of the company will be made up and submitted to the board of directors at their monthly meetings; and, after examination by the auditors, they will be laid before the shareholders at the half-yearly general meetings, and on all other occasions when it shall be considered advisable. If at any time more than two-thirds of the capital shall appear upon the books to be lost, the company shall stand dissolved, and the residue be divided *pro rata*, among the shareholders.

All purchases shall be made for cash, and as far as possible, no debts against the company remain undischarged for a period exceeding one month.

The affairs of the company will be carried on as hitherto, under the management of a board or committee of directors, to be annually selected from the shareholders; all members of such directory being eligible for re-election.

The present directory consists of the following gentlemen:—

TRUSTEES.

Sir CLAUDE E. SCOTT, Bart. | Sir JOHN W. LUBBOCK, Bart.

DIRECTORS.

J. WHITTAKER BUSH, Esq., Fairwood, Westbury, Wilts.
WILLIAM BRIDGES, Esq., 23, Pall-mall.
Capt. T. G. FORBES, R.N., Stoke-by-Nayland, Suffolk.
SAMUEL HAYDON, Esq., Guildford, Surrey.
WILLIAM PROSSER, Esq., 9, Park-place, Regent's-park.
JOHN PURDIE, Esq., Inverteith-place, Edinburgh.
Sir C. E. SCOTT, Bart., 29, Bruton-street, Berkeley-square.
CHARLES TROTTER, Esq., Regent-terrace, Edinburgh.
Dr. WATSON, 11, Adam-street, Adelphi.

BANKERS—Sir S. Scott, Bart., and Co.; Sir J. W. Lubbock, Bart., and Co.
AUDITORS—A. Hadley, Esq.; J. T. Cookney, Esq.
CHEMICAL MANAGER—Dr. J. J. W. Watson, Ph.D.
SUB-CHEMICAL MANAGER—Dr. Maddox.
COMMERCIAL MANAGER—W. Prosser, Esq.
SOLICITORS—Messrs. Lawrence and Crowdy.
SECRETARY—J. W. Warre Tyndale, Esq.

In evidence that the expectations of the projectors were justly founded, it is only needful to quote the following copy of a minute made at a meeting of the directors on the 11th January:—That a dividend of 2½ per cent. from profits arising from the sale of colours made during the two months prior to the 1st of January, 1854—being at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum—be this day declared.

This dividend was paid on the 8th March. The following minute was made at a meeting of the directors on the 12th April:—That the dividends in future shall be paid quarterly; and that the fund now available from the sale of colour, from January 1st to March 31st, being equal to 5 per cent. for the three months, or at the rate of 20 per cent. per annum, be applied to a dividend in June.

Three per cent. will be set aside from the nett profits after the shareholders have received 20 per cent., so as to form a reserve fund, to be invested in public securities for the benefit of the shareholders, one-half of which will be divided, with all interest, every three years.

Since the commencement of the present year the manufacture of colours has gone on most prosperously; and their value is now so well appreciated in the market, that the company is at present executing considerable orders at highly-remunerative prices. Pending the erection of the works at Frogmore Creek, Wandsworth, numerous improvements have been introduced in the production of the electric light under the patents in the possession of this company; and it has been arranged to illuminate forthwith the Great Nothern Railway Station. This will doubtless lead to the employment of the light in many other situations, for which it cannot but prove to be highly valuable; and it will be a new source of profit; for the lately-declared dividend arose solely from the manufacture of the colours obtained by the use of batteries (according to the patents), exclusive of the application of the electricity to illumination.

The manufacture of the innocuous bleaching fluid by the batteries has been commenced with the utmost success, and the company will be in a position to supply any quantity in the course of the ensuing spring. The increasing demand for the products, and for the applications of the patents, renders an extension of the works at Wandsworth needful: to carry out which object, it has been decided to issue the remainder of the shares. Applications for them may be made to the secretary, at the offices of the company, 31, Pall-mall, where every information will be given; and at Messrs. Bishop and Greenfield, 21, Throgmorton-street; Messrs. Robertson and Paton, Liverpool; Messrs. Sudlow Brothers, Exchange-court, Liverpool; Mr. John Barlow, Manchester; Messrs. J. Robertson and Co., 47, George-street, Edinburgh; Mr. W. Bell, North St. David-street, Edinburgh; Mr. S. M. Penny, St. Vincent-street, Glasgow.

It cannot be otherwise than a matter of much gratulation to the shareholders to survey the past successful achievement of the objects for which the company has been formed; and when it is considered that the solution of so great a practical problem as the procuring and supplying cheap electricity,—the greatest perhaps of the great desiderata of the day,—is attained, the successful establishment of this company, becomes a matter, it may be said, of national importance.

By order of the Board, J. WHITTAKER BUSH, Chairman.
J. W. WARRE TYNDALE, Secretary.

To the Secretary of the Electric Power, Light, and Colour Company.

SIR,—I request that you will apply to the directors of the Electric Power, Light, and Colour Company, to allot me shares of £20 each, which I hereby agree to accept, and to pay for, in full, when required.

185
Name ....
Address ....

THE SEWAGE DEODORIZING AND PATENT MANURE COMPANY (STOTHERT'S PATENT).

Provisionally Registered under 9th and 10th Vic., cap. 110.

Capital £100,000, in shares of £1 each (of which not more than 25,000 shares will be issued at present), to be paid in full on allotment.

Application will hereafter be made for a Charter of Incorporation.

PATRONS.

The Marquis of Breadalbane, K.T.	The Earl of Gifford.
The Marquis of Stafford, M.P.	The Earl of Mulgrave, M.P.
The Earl of Essex.	Lord Clarence Paget, R.N.
The Earl of Scarborough.	The Right Hon. R. A. Christopher, M.P.
The Earl of Erne.	Sir Arthur Aston, G.C.B.
The Earl of Yarborough.	George Tomline, Esq., M.P.

DIRECTORS.

The Hon. J. W. FORTESCUE, 17, Grosvenor-square—CHAIRMAN.
The Hon. R. E. HOWARD, Garden-court, Temple.
G. T. BRAINE, Esq., 8, Hyde-park-terrace, and 1, Royal Exchange-buildings.
G. P. IRVINE, Esq., 15, Pall Mall.
General MACDONALD, C.B., 72, Onslow-square, Brompton.
JOHN CARNAC MORRIS, Esq., F.R.S., 10, Mansfield-street, Portland-place, late late H. E. I. Company's Civil Service.
NEWTON S. SCOTT, Esq., 5, Lowndes-street, Belgrave-square.
J. E. STEPHENS, Esq., 17, St. James's-place, Manager of the London and Eastern Bank.
(With power to add to their number.)

BANKERS—Messrs. Herries, Farquhar, and Co., St. James's-street.
The London and Eastern Bank, 36, King William-street, City.
AGRICULTURAL CHEMIST—William White, Esq.
SOLICITORS—Messrs. Vallance and Vallance, 20, Essex-street, Strand.
BROKERS—Messrs. Medley Brothers, 15, Old Broad-street.
SECRETARY—Mr. W. F. Mould.

TEMPORARY OFFICES,—37, CHARING CROSS.

MODEL WORKS,—Northumberland Wharf, Northumberland-street, Strand, where the experiments may be seen daily from Twelve to Two o'clock.

This company has been established for the purpose of carrying out the valuable invention patented by Mr. Henry Stothert, for deodorising the sewage of towns, and for applying the same in the most approved form to agriculture.

The invention has for its objects:—1. The immediate deodorisation of all sewage matter, contents of cesspools, drains, &c.—2. The conversion of these valuable matters into a light and portable manure, made up in the form of a dry brick, and perfectly free from odour.

The process by which these results are obtained being simple and inexpensive, the manure (the fertilising power of which is universally acknowledged) can be sold at a very moderate price.

Model works has for some time past been erected over the great sewer at the Northumberland Wharf, in the Strand, where the machine may be seen in operation daily. This simple machine, which instantaneously deodorises the offensive sewer matter, precipitates the solid parts, and throws of the supernatant water as clear as crystal, has been inspected by many noblemen and gentlemen, interested in sanitary and agricultural questions, who have testified to the completenes and efficiency of the process, and expressed their approval of the arrangements, both chemical and mechanical.

Favourable arrangements have been made for the purchase, by this company, of the entire patents for the United Kingdom.

The directors intend to confine their immediate operations to the erection of model establishments, to deodorise the refuse of one or more towns already selected, to apply the proceeds to the purposes of agriculture, and thus practically to illustrate the many and great advantages gained by this new process.

With these views an issue of 25,000 shares is considered amply sufficient.

The operations of the company are intended to be:—1. The granting of licenses to towns for the use of the invention at a moderate royalty.—2. The supply of the deodorising and disinfecting powder for domestic use, and for application to manure heaps, cesspools, and liquid manure tanks; as also to public institutions, barracks, hospitals, &c.—3. The supply of patent animal and vegetable charcoal for manure.

Detailed prospectuses and phamplets, containing reports from the Commissioners of Sewers, Professor Brande, Mr. Cooper, &c., may be had on application at the offices of the company.

Applications for shares (in the usual form) to be addressed to the directors, at the offices of the company, or to the brokers.

THE GREAT PARIS BREWERY (LA GRANDE BRASSERIE DE PARIS).

Capital £40,000, in 10,000 shares of £4 (or 100 fr.) each.

The shareholders are informed that the society has completed the purchase of suitable freehold ground in the Faubourg St. Honoré, on such favourable terms as to afford every probability of the surplus frontage realising the entire purchase-money.

Permission to establish a brewery in this eligible locality having been conceded by the Government, the works are now rapidly progressing, and, as the consumption of beer in Paris is daily increasing, a very large return for the capital invested may be deemed certain. The shares are to bearer, and paid in full. The French law prevents the possibility of any further liability.

Application for the remaining shares must be made in Paris, at the office, 12, Place Vendome; and in London, to Mr. E. CAZENOVE, 29, Lothbury; or Messrs. RYMER, MURRAY, and RYMER, 5, Whitehall, until Wednesday, 24th inst.

TAMAR MARIA MINE.—At an ADJOURNED GENERAL MEETING of shareholders, held at the George and Vulture, Cornhill, on Friday, 5th May, 1854,

Mr. SAMUEL WEATHERLEY in the chair,

The minutes of the previous meeting having been read and approved, and the balance-sheet (showing a balance of £1536 14s. in favour of the mine), and the report of the committee also read,

It was resolved:—

That the report of the committee and the balance-sheet be received and adopted.

That the committee be authorised to take such steps as may appear to them advisable in reference to the further test of the gossan and quartz now in town from the mine.

Signed, SAMUEL WEATHERLEY, Chairman.

TAMAR MARIA MINE.—At a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING

(adjourned from the 29th ult.), held at the George and Vulture, Cornhill, on Friday, 5th May, 1854, pursuant to notice,

Mr. SAMUEL WEATHERLEY in the chair,

The minutes of the previous special general meeting, and the notice of the present one, having been read and approved, and also the resolution of forfeiture passed by the committee at its meeting on the 15th April last,

It was resolved unanimously:—

That the forfeiture made by the committee of management on the 15th April last of 890 shares be and is hereby confirmed; but in order to give the holders of such shares an opportunity of avoiding such forfeiture, the secretary be authorised to allow the conversion of such shares up to the 15th July next, after which period all unconverted shares shall be sold by public auction, and the balance, if any, derived from such sale, after payment of the call of 2s. 6d. per share, and expenses of the sale, shall be held in trust for the holders of the old share certificates, and paid to them on presentation thereof within six months of such sale as aforesaid.

Signed, SAMUEL WEATHERLEY, Chairman.

TINCROFT MINING COMPANY.—At a MEETING of shareholders, held at Salvador House, Bishopsgate, on Tuesday, 9th of May,

E. R. HODGSON, Esq., in the chair,

It was proposed by P. D. Hadow, Esq., seconded by T. C. Munday Esq., and carried unanimously:—

That a committee of three shareholders be appointed (with power to add two to their number) to examine all accounts, books, and papers, belonging to the mine, both here and at the mine; to obtain a survey of the mine, and the opinions of competent persons as to the best method to be pursued for the future working thereof, and as to the general system of management on the mine; and that the expenses of this committee be paid by the manager of the mine out of the company's funds.

It was proposed by P. D. Hadow, Esq., seconded by T. C. Munday, Esq., and carried unanimously:—

That Messrs. Pryor, Tyrie, and Peter Watson, be appointed a committee to carry out the views of the meeting, as expressed in the foregoing resolution.

Salvador House, Bishopsgate, May 9, 1854. PETER STAINSBY, Sec.

WHEAL ZION MINING COMPANY.

Offices, 20, St. Helen's-place, London.—Mr. HENRY PEET, Secretary.

At a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of shareholders, held at the above offices, on the 8th day of May, 1854, convened pursuant to a requisition from a number of Bath shareholders, for the purpose of considering the three undermentioned objects:

1. Re-constituting the committee of management;
2. Appointing new agents and officers;
3. Removing the office of the company from London to Bath;

Mr. THOMAS GOSSE in the chair,

The notice convening the meeting and the requisition having been read,

It was proposed by Mr. Freeman, seconded by Mr. Mason:—

That the management of this mine be removed from London to Bath.

An amendment was afterwards proposed by Mr. Stubbs, seconded by Mr. Ball:—

That the management be not removed to Bath.

After a considerable discussion, and on a show of hands, there appeared for the

Amendment .... Shareholders 18
Original motion .... ,, 3

A scrutiny having taken place, the numbers were as follows, including proxies:—

For the amendment .... Votes on shares 1399
Original motion .... ,, 1451
Majority for original motion .... 52.

It was proposed by Mr. Maydwell, seconded by Mr. Oliver, and resolved unanimously:

That a committee be appointed to examine any charges in writing that may be brought forward against the committee of management from any of the shareholders, consisting of the following gentlemen:—Mr. W. L. Oliver, Mr. Ensor, and Mr. Fuller, and that they report to the next general meeting.

Proposed by Mr. Ball, seconded by Mr. Rees, and resolved:—

That the books of the company be not removed or interfered with until the report be presented.

Signed, THOMAS GOSSE, Chairman, for Shareholders present.

POLTIMORE COPPER AND GOLD MINING COMPANY.—

The DIRECTORS of the POLTIMORE COPPER AND GOLD MINING COMPANY offer to their shareholders the following REPORT from Mr. WILSON, of St. Helen's, who was called upon to superintend the trials of Berdan's machine at the mine:—

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND DIRECTORS OF THE POLTIMORE COMPANY.

London, May 9, 1854.—GENTLEMEN: In accordance with your request on the 3d inst., I proceeded to the Poltimore Mine, to superintend the trials of the gossan with Berdan's machine in the presence of the chairman. On my arrival on Wednesday I found that the machine was not in working order. A few preliminary trials were, however, attempted on Thursday and the two following days, but from the unfinished state of the machine, and the limited scale of the trials, the results were unsatisfactory, and afford no data for forming a correct opinion as regards the efficiency of the machine, or the character of the gossan. I beg to suggest to the board, that as soon as the machine is fully completed by the contractor, a trial of not less than 50 tons of gossan should be made in the presence of the directors and the shareholders, and that an equal quantity of the cargo of red gossan, now at St. Helen's, should be immediately smelted, and the results of the two modes of reduction compared. In the course of three or four weeks the results of both trials could be fully ascertained.

JOHN WILSON.

The directors have decided to adopt Mr. Wilson's suggestion for a trial of gossan on a large scale by smelting, and by the machines when ready. At the latter operation the shareholders will be invited to attend, and any professional gentlemen who take an interest in the gold question.

The copper ore now at grass is being dressed and made ready for market, and in the different levels the indications of copper continue as favourable as heretofore.

A general meeting of the shareholders will be called as early as possible after the result of the trials is ascertained. By order, ADOLPHUS GRAVES, Sec.

Vernon House, 50, Pall Mall, London.

GRAND DUCHY OF BADEN CHARTERED MINES.—Notice is hereby given, that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the GRAND DUCHY OF BADEN CHARTERED MINES will be HELD at the company's offices, 57, Threadneedle-street, London, on Friday, the 30th of June next, at Twelve o'clock precisely. It is provided by the charter—"That no shareholder shall have a vote at such meeting unless he shall hold twenty shares, and that every shareholder shall be entitled to have at such meeting one vote for every twenty shares held by him, and which shall have been registered at least one calendar month previously in the books of the company in London, and shall have held those shares during that period; but no shareholder shall have more than twenty-five votes. Shareholders thus qualified may vote by proxy in writing, but no shareholder shall hold more than the proxies of five others."

It is requested that all persons holding shares, and being desirous of voting at such meeting, will deliver in their shares to the offices in London for registration, for the purpose of such voting, for which a receipt will be given, and the shares returned three clear days after such delivery. By order, EDWARD TAPLIN, Sec.

THE WEST GRANADA (OR VERAGUAS) GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY.—(Registered pursuant to 7 and 8 Vic. c. 110.)

In conformity with an advertisement in the *Times*, of the 22d of April last, shareholders and scripholders in this company are INVITED to SEND their SHARE and SCRIP CERTIFICATES to the offices of the company, on or before the 15th day of May inst. No shares or scrip brought in after the above date will be entitled to subscribe for shares in the new company, which has been provisionally registered as "The Fort Bowen Gold and Silver Mining Company." The directors having arranged for complete registration of the new company, without requiring the scripholders to execute the deed, no liability will be incurred by the exchange of scrip.

By order of the Board, W. L. WEBB, Sec.

11, New Broad-street, 5th May, 1854.

THE SUE RIVER COPPER AND GENERAL MINING COMPANY OF JAMAICA.—Notice is hereby given, that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of this company will be HELD at the offices of the company, No. 46, Lime-street, London, on Monday, the 22d inst., at One o'clock in the afternoon precisely. Henry Morris Kemshead, Esq., one of the directors, retires by rotation, and being eligible for re-election, offers himself accordingly.

By order of the Directors, GEORGE LABALMONDIERE, Sec.

ALBION GOLD MINING COMPANY.—The shareholders in this company are EARNESTLY INVITED to ATTEND a MEETING to be HELD at the George and Vulture Tavern, George-yard, Lombard-street, on Thursday next, the 18th inst., at Two o'clock precisely, at which an exposition of the origin and position of the company will be submitted, and resolutions proposed for the protection of the shareholders. H. Guedalla, Esq., has consented to take the chair.

17, King's Arms-yard, London.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

—The directors, exercising the powers contained in the Subscription Deed, will declare as FORFEITED all DEPOSITS of, and in respect of, which the SCRIP CERTIFICATES shall not be delivered up, and the Deed of Settlement signed, and the FIRST INSTALMENT or CALL PAID, on or before Friday next, the 19th inst.

This notice is peremptory, but the directors in making the forfeiture will reserve to themselves the power given by the Subscription Deed to remit the forfeiture in those cases in which they shall deem it expedient for the interest of the company to do so. By order of the Directors, J. C. STEWART, Sec.

South Sea House, May 12, 1854.

WOOD MILL, HEADINGLEY, NEAR LEEDS.—TO PAPER MANUFACTURERS, ENGINEERS, MACHINE MAKERS, BROKERS, AND OTHERS.

MR. WHEATLEY KIRK most respectfully announces that he is favoured with instructions to SELL, BY AUCTION, on Wednesday next, the 17th day of May inst., on the premises of the Paper Mill, known as Wood Mill, near Headingley and Meanwood, 2½ miles from Leeds, the following valuable STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS, MACHINERY, TOOLS, and EFFECTS:—viz., 25-horse portable condensing steam-engine, cylinder 28 in., stroke 50 in.; 6-horse portable steam-engine, cylinder 16 in., stroke 32 in.; 1 waggon boiler, 21 ft. 6 in. long, 6 ft. diameter, and mountings; ditto, 17 ft. 6 in. long, 6 ft. diameter, with mountings, fire feeders, and piping; large cylindrical boiler, 31 ft. long, 6 ft. diameter, with mountings, fire feeders, and piping; 4 iron rag engines, with rolls and plates; 1 large paper machine and gearing; 3 large wood stuff chests and gearing; 2 hydraulic presses, screw size press, 1 screw press, 2 large cast-iron vats, paper-cutting machine, with rollers, force pump, oil cistern, lined with zinc, cask of oil, large paper roller, 13 raised to 17 in.; double-geared slide lathe, cast-iron bed, 16 ft. long, 19 in. face; blacksmiths' tools, steel tools, quantity of screw keys, braces, and drills, stocks, taps and dies, &c.; smiths' tongs, sets, swages, and drifts; bolt moulds, quantity of files, old steel, old copper and brass, large ¾ in. chain, 3 beams and scales, quantity of 56 lb. weights, quantity of 4 and 5 in. cast-iron piping, gas piping, various vices, circular saw, large quantity of shafting, wrought and cast; bevel, spur, and mitre wheels, force pump, driving straps, wrought scrap, cast metal, bolts and nuts, quantity of old rags, wood cisterns, large quantity of old timber, &c.

Catalogues may be had at the offices of the auctioneer, 24, Princess-street, Manchester, and 4, Kirkgate, Leeds. Sale to commence at Eleven A.M.

The mills and water power to be let or sold.—Apply to S. D. MARTIN, Esq., land surveyor, Leeds.

CAPITAL STEAM-ENGINE, BOILER, AND MACHINERY, UPON THE APPLEDORE MINE, NEAR LISKEARD, CORNWALL.

MR. C. WARTON is directed to SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Mart, opposite the Bank of England, on Friday, 19th of May, at Twelve, the capital CONDENSING STEAM-ENGINE, of 22 inch cylinder, 5 ft. stroke, wrought-iron shaft, fly-wheel, pumping gear, &c.; also, the wrought-iron BOILER, about 8 tons, connection-rod, &c.; altogether a very fine machine. Worthy the attention of Australian and other shippers, as it is in excellent condition for immediate service, and could not be manufactured without much delay, and at a greatly increased price. May be seen upon application to Capt. CLEMO, resident agent, or to Mr. Crouch, purser, Liskeard, of whom particulars may be had. Particulars also at Pearce's Hotel, Truro; Globe, Plymouth; Half Moon, Exeter; at the Mart; and of Mr. WARTON, auctioneer, &c., 38, Threadneedle-street.

MINING SHARES.

MR. MARSH has received instructions to SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Mart, on Thursday next, 18th May, at One for Two, in various lots, ONE THOUSAND AND FORTY-FIVE SHARES in the following MINES (all paid, and presenting very promising speculations):—namely, 260 in the North Vale of Towy Silver-Lead Mine, Carmarthenshire; 75 in the Vale of Towy; 20 in the Kilbricken; 40 in the Cathedral Copper Mine, Cornwall; 400 Wheal Pollard; St. Aubyn and Grylls; 10 Pen-y-Gelli; 200 Wheal Norris; and 50 in the Calvadnack.—Particulars may be obtained at the Mart; and at Mr. MARSH's offices, 2, Charlotte-row, Mansion House.

MINING SHARES.

MR. MARSH has received instructions to SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Mart, opposite the Bank of England, on Thursday next, 18th May, at One for Two o'clock, in 15 Lots, TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTEEN SHARES in the CUBERT UNITED MINES, situate in the parish of Cubert, about nine miles from Truro, Cornwall; all calls paid.—Particulars may be obtained at the Mart, and at Mr. MARSH's offices, Charlotte-row, Mansion House.

PERIODICAL SALE (Established in 1843) appointed to take place the FIRST THURSDAY in every month, of ABSOLUTE and CONTINGENT REVERSIONS to FUNDED and other PROPERTY, Life Interests, Annuities, Policies of Assurance, Advowsons, Next Presentations, Manorial Rights, Rent Charges in Lieu of Tithes, Post Obit Bonds, Tontines, Debentures, Improved Rents, Shares in Docks, Canals, Mines, Railways Insurance Companies, and other public undertakings, for the year 1854.

MR. MARSH begs to announce that his PERIODICAL SALE (Established in 1843), for the DISPOSAL of every description of the above-mentioned PROPERTY, takes place on the FIRST THURSDAY in each month throughout the year, as under:—

Thursday, June 1.	Thursday, October 5.
Thursday, July 6.	Thursday, November 2.
Thursday, August 3.	Thursday, December 7.
Thursday, September 7.	

Mr. Marsh has been induced to hold these sales from the increasing demand for the transfer of property of this description, the value of which as a means of investment is daily becoming better appreciated, and from his experience of the heavy drawbacks and great difficulty to which it has been exposed in the ordinary course of sale, the experience of the last 11 years has proved the above plan to be equally advantageous to vendors and purchasers, the classification of numerous lots rendering the means of publicity more effectual and less expensive to the vendor, and simplifying the transfer to the purchaser. Notices of sales intended to be effected by the above means should be forwarded to Mr. Marsh at least a fortnight antecedent to the above dates, in order that they may have the full benefit of publicity. Mr. Marsh requests all persons desirous of being furnished monthly with the particulars of his periodical sales to forward their addresses to his offices, where every information respecting the disposal and purchase of this class of property may be obtained.—The particulars and conditions of sale for the present year may be obtained, seven days prior to each day of sale, at the Mart, and at Mr. MARSH's offices, 2, Charlotte-row, Mansion-house.

MINING MATERIALS FOR SALE.

IMPORTANT SALE AT WHEAL SPEEDWELL, IN THE PARISH OF BREAGE, ABOUT THREE MILES FROM ST. MICHAEL'S MOUNT, AND SIX MILES FROM THE PORT OF HAYLE, CORNWALL.

MR. GEORGE SEALY has received instructions to OFFER for SALE BY AUCTION, on Monday, the 22d day of May next, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, the following valuable MINING MATERIALS:—An excellent cylinder STEAM PUMPING-ENGINE, 10 ft. stroke in cylinder, and 9 feet in shaft, with one boiler 11 tons.

2 shears with oak caps, sheaves, and brasses complete.	37 9-ft. 15-in. pumps.
2 8-arm capstans with oak axles.	9 9-ft. 12-in. ditto.
2 balance-bobs complete.	11 9-ft. 9-in. ditto.
150 fms. of 1-in. and ⅞-in. capstan chains.	1 4-ft. 9-in. ditto.
1 14-in. plunger pole, 11 feet long, with stuffing box and gland.	19 9-ft. 5-in. ditto.
1 12-in. ditto, 12 ft. long, ditto.	1 10-ft. 12-in. sinking windbore.
1 6-in. ditto, 11 ft. long, ditto.	1 10 ft. 8 in. ditto.
1 19-in. H and top doorpiece.	10 matching pieces, from 19 to 6 in.
1 12-in. ditto.	90 fms. 12 and 10 in. main rods.
1 10-in. knee and top doorpiece.	137 fms. 7 in. wood rods.
2 12-in. working barrels, 12 ft. long.	65 fms. 1¾ and 1½ in. iron bucket rods.
1 19-in. flat-bottom windbore, 6 ft. long.	2 14 in. brass buckets, with pump joints.
2 12-in. ditto, 6 ft. long.	4 12 in. ditto.
1 10-in. ditto, 6 ft. long.	1 8 in. ditto.
2 12-in. clack door pieces, 6 ft. long.	A quantity of flange bolts and fur, pins, pump rings, staples and glands of different sizes.
1 15-in. ditto, 4 ft. long.	13 pair of rod plates, 6 in. wide by 1 in.
1 6-ft 15-in. pump.	7 pair of ditto, 5 in. wide by 1 in.
1 8-ft. 15-in. pole case.	25 pair of ditto, 4½ in. by ¾ in.
1 8½-ft. 13-in. ditto.	9 pair of caps, 6 in. by 1 in.
1 9-ft. 7-in. ditto.	

Thirteen rod-sheaves; 4 tons of 7-16ths horse-whim chain; 1 ton of railroad; 2 pairs of fagotted iron yokes; 3 shaft-bars, with rollers; 200 fathoms of good stave ladders; a large air-machine, and about 100 fathoms of 4-inch pipes; of 15-inch launders; 40 fms. of 7-inch launders; 5 horse-whims, with shaft and sheaves complete; 1 horse-whim cage; horse-whim and winze-kibbles; cisterns; a double-power crab-winch; a set of large blocks, two tripple and one set of small blocks; 1 6-inch rope, 150 fms. long; 20 fms. of rope; 1 40-inch smith's bellows; anvil, vice, smith's horse; tools; screw stock and tools complete; a large and small hand-screw; 22 arms of a fire whim-cage; tons of new and old iron; 1½ ton of miners' tools; 1 ton of blister and 15 bags of nails, different sizes; a quantity of shovel and pick-hilts; leather; 2 grinding-stones and troughs; a large beam and scales, with weights complete; 100 fms. of iron knocker-line; 1 cask of oil; 2 casks of anti-friction; ½ barrel of tar; ½ cwt. of tallow; a set of bevel chains; old wrought and a large quantity of new and old timber; miners' chests; winze-tackles; wheelbarrows, &c., Also account-house furniture.—Marazion, April 18, 1854.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF NEW AND VALUABLE MINE MATERIALS.

MR. LITTLE is favoured with instructions to SELL, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on Monday, the 15th day of May next, commencing at Eleven o'clock precisely, at WHEAL CHIVERTON, in the parish of Perranzabuloe, the WHOLE of the MATERIALS in and upon the said mine; comprising a 34-in. cylinder PUMPING-ENGINE, 9 ft. stroke in cylinder and 7 ft. in shaft, with patent piston, and boiler about 11 tons.

1 8-arm capstan and shears.	1 10 in. working-barrel and doorpiece.
120 fms. capstan chain.	1 6 in. H-piece, top doorpiece, and windbore.
1 angle-bob, complete.	23 9 ft. 5 in. pumps.
25 9 ft. 12 in. pumps.	1 9 ft. 8 in. pumps.
1 12 in. H-piece, top doorpiece, and windbore.	37 fms. 12 in. wood-rods.
1 11½ in. plunger-pole, pole-case, stuffing-box and glands.	30 fms. 11 to 9 in. wood-rods.
1 12 in. H-piece, top doorpiece, and windbore.	8 pairs 6 in. rod-plates.
1 12in. plunger-pole, pole-case, stuffing-box and glands.	6 pairs 5 in. rod-plates.
24 9 ft. 11 in. pumps.	3 pairs 6 in. main caps.
1 10 in working-barrel, doorpiece, and windbore.	5 12 in. flat-rod rolls.
1 10 in. windbore and doorpiece connected.	20 fms. 2 in. pump-rods.
	150 fms. iron stave ladders.
	1 horse-whim.
	2 11 ft. cage-whims.
	Whim-rope and chain, whim-

Rod pins, door and flange bolts, pump rings, staples and glands, sundry steam pipes, new and old iron, gad and blistered steel, 200 fms. tram-road iron, carriages, smiths' and miners' tools, 1 40 in. smiths' bellows, 1 36 in. ditto, anvils, 1 vice, screw stocks, plates and taps, set of shaft rolls, miners' chests, and underground barrows, quantity of new and old timber, 1 24 in. cylinder ing-engine, 9 ft. stroke, with boiler about 9 tons; 32 head stamps, oak frames, braces and guides complete; 40 lifters 14 ft. long, 2½ in. square; 6 machine 2 hand ditto, 12 machine frames, 6 hand ditto, 5 machine frames, stamps pits, lot of flooring, 12 kieves usual size, 4 ditto new, several tin sundry other dressing materials, lot of hand and wheelbarrows, steel and 200 fms. of 12 in. launders, 300 fms. of 7 in. ditto.

The auctioneer begs to call the particular attention of mine agents and others above materials, being all constructed on the best and most modern principle, greater part of them quite new. They are also well situated for shipping, about two miles from St. Michael's Mount, five from the port of Hayle, from Porthleven.—For further particulars apply to the agent, on the mine, auctioneer, Redruth.—Dated Redruth, April 20, 1854.

ELIGIBLE MINING PROPERTY. 111

MR. LITTLE WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, on Tuesday, the 30th of May inst., at Three o'clock in the afternoon, at COOK'S KITCHEN MINE COUNT-HOUSE, near Camborne, Cornwall, a PIECE of MINING GROUND, situated in the heart of the rich mineral district of Illogan, bounded on the east by Tincroft, west by Dolcoath, north by Cook's Kitchen, and south near to West Basset's Condurrow Mines; together with a STEAM-ENGINE, PITWORK, and other MACHINERY suitable for the immediate carrying on of operations.—For further particulars, apply to the Committee of the Cook's Kitchen Mine, Camborne, Cornwall.

SOURTON CONSOLS MINE, BRIDESTOWE, DEVON. 112

MR. WM. MONK, of Tavistock, is instructed to SELL the above MINE, with the following MATERIALS, either in one lot, by private, or sale. For further particulars, apply to the auctioneer; and to Mr. THO. FULLER, 3, Threadneedle-street, London.

AN INVENTORY OF MATERIALS,

Sourton Consols, May 10.—One 36-in. cylinder engine, with 8-tons boiler; 16 fms. 9-in. bottom, and 7-in. pumps, complete, with bucket rods, prongs, and cloak seatings; nine 10-in. pumps; one 9-in. pump; one 8-in. working barrel; one 6 ft. 9 in. plunger; one 5-ft. 9-in. windbore; 15 fms. 1¼ bucket rods, prongs, and cloaks complete; one 9-ft. 9-in. plunger pole and case; one 9-in. stuffing box and gland; one 6-in. H-piece and doors; 30 fms. of ladders; one horse-whim, with poppet-heads and sheaves; 9 fms. of whim chain; 80 fms. of 6-in. whim rope; 12 fms. of tackle rope; 15 fms. of 8-in. main rods, with plates and pins; one capstan and shears, with sheaves, and 90 fms. of 10-in. rope, new; two horse-whim kibbles; two water barrels; beam and chains, with 100 weights; six rod plates; one bishops head; one bob gudgeon; two carpenters' work benches; one grinding stone; 1 cwt. miners' tools; one vice; one anvil; one 36-in. bellows; 150 lbs. weight of smiths' tools; double treble iron blocks; screwing stock; three taps and plates; one smith's trough; a quantity of wrought and cast-iron; one large wooden cistern; a quantity of new and old timber; two wheel-barrows.

ROBERT JACKSON.

IMPORTANT COLLIERIES AND IRONWORKS, SOUTH WALES. 113

MESSRS. FULLER AND HORSEY WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, on Wednesday, 28th of June, at Twelve, at the Auction Mart, London, in Two Lots, EXTENSIVE IRONWORKS and COLLIERIES, known as the CEFN, PARK-TYR-GUNTER, and GARTH WORKS, situate in the Llynvi Valley, in the county of Glamorgan, well-known as one of the principal iron and coal districts in South Wales, within six miles of the shipping ports of Porth Cawl and Briton Ferry, and within two miles of the South Wales Railway; the whole being conveniently connected with both, and with the other neighbouring shipping places, by tramways joining the Llynvi Valley Railway. The Cefn and Park-Tyr-Gunter properties adjoin each other, and form one continuous mineral field, of very great value, extending nearly three miles from east to west, and containing, through the whole of that extent, to the breadth of nearly a mile, many most valuable veins of coal, ironstone, and fire-clay, all of which have been thoroughly proved by shallow workings. They dip to the north with great regularity, and crop out either on the southern boundary or within a few yards of it. The lowest, which has been but a short time opened by new pitting of 115 yards in depth, is the Gribbur vein, yielding the very first quality of household coal, from the screenings of which is made a coke superior to any hitherto produced, either for railway uses or for iron-making purposes. These works are now in entire operation, and, although not fully developed, are with the existing plant, capable of yielding weekly from THREE THOUSAND TO FOUR THOUSAND TONS OF COAL, and from TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY TO THREE HUNDRED AND FIFTY TONS OF PIG-IRON. The plant consists of three blast furnaces, (two of them hot blast), a blast engine of 80-horse power, four Cornish steam-boilers, hot blast stoves, pipes, &c., substantially erected engine-house and lofty chimney, a spacious foundry, with two cupolas, two stoves, five-ton crane, &c.; a refinery capable of refining about 40 tons weekly, four circular and one oblong mine kilns, 49 coke ovens capable of producing about 600 tons weekly, drawing-out forge, with two balling furnaces, and tilt hammer worked by a 10-horse power steam-engine; saw-mill, fitting shop, with lathes and drilling machine worked by a 5-horse power steam-engine; smiths' shops, an incline plane worked by a 25-horse power steam-engine, with tramways to the mine kilns and coke ovens; balance pit, with water balance for raising the coal; steam pumping engine of 110-horse power, with two lifts of pumps 16 in. and 12 in. diameter; fire-brick works, with water wheel, grinding and pug mills, drying stove, and kiln equal to the manufacture of 500,000 per annum; two slips for coal and ironstone, one of which is worked by a 12-horse power steam-engine, the other will shortly be at work by a 25-horse power steam-engine; a new pit, with 25-horse power steam-engine, 9 in. pump and gearing, 63 yards deep, from which are raised 1800 tons of coal weekly; several workmen's cottages, manager's dwelling, stabling, &c. The works are intersected by several miles of iron tramways.

THE GARTH WORKS are situate about five miles higher in the Llynvi Valley, adjacent to the works of the Llynvi Vale Iron Company, and occupy a site of about 650 acres, containing ample supplies of blackband and argillaceous ironstone, which are worked chiefly by levels, and consequently at a very low cost. The plant has been fitted but a few years, in a most superior manner, and of the best construction; it includes three large blast furnaces, equal to the manufacture of about THREE HUNDRED TONS OF PIG-IRON WEEKLY, two of them quite complete, with hot blast stoves and pipes, double blast steam-engine, by Davies, 80-horse power, quite equal to new, with steam-boilers, pipes, air chambers, and all requisite fittings; 42 coke ovens (11 of which are not complete), large coke-yard paved with iron plates, smiths' and carpenters' workshops, an incline plane, with 20-horse power steam-engine; 27 workmen's houses, farmhouse, with about 60 acres of arable and meadow land. These works are also intersected by several miles of iron tramways, and have a branch from the Llynvi Valley Railway. There are also depôts for coal at Bridgend, and for the convenience of shipping at Porth Cawl. The whole properties are held on leases at small fixed rents and very moderate royalties. The original cost of constructing these works, and of bringing them into their present efficient state, HAS BEEN MORE THAN THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS; the plant is of a very superior description, and in perfect working order; the arrangements of the different works have been made with much judgment, so that the transmission of the raw and manufactured products is effected at the lowest possible cost. The veins of ironstone are very rich and unlimited in extent, and the coals of an acknowledged superior description, commanding ready markets either as coal or coke; the fire-bricks, also, are in great demand. These circumstances, together with the advantages of position in connection with the South Wales Railway and several shipping ports, render the properties a peculiarly desirable investment for any party or company possessed of sufficient capital for the development of their resources. A considerable portion of the PURCHASE MONEY MAY REMAIN ON MORTGAGE.

The properties may be viewed till the sale by tickets, which, with printed particulars, may be had shortly of Messrs. Fuller and Horsey, 13, Billiter-street, London. Particulars may also be had at the Auction Mart, London; at the *Midland Counties Herald* Office, Birmingham; at the offices of the *Glasgow Herald*, Glasgow; at the office of the *Welshman*, Carmarthen; and at the office of the *Cambrian*, Swansea.

CALLINGTON MINES.—TO BE SOLD, the following excellent MACHINERY and MATERIALS:—viz., A 60 inch cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, with two 12 tons boilers; 83 fms. 14 in. main rods, with strapping-plates and bolts to fit; 83 fms. 12 in. pumps, with two 13 in. plungers, complete; a 22 in. cylinder whim-engine, double acting, 5 ft. stroke, with 9 tons boiler, and cage attached; a 40 ft. water-wheel, 2 ft. 3 in. breast, with cast-iron ring, sockets, and axle, to which is attached 24 heads of stamps, with cast-iron axles and gear work, all in prime working condition; a 25 ft. water-wheel, 20 in. breast, to which a compact little crusher and 8 heads of stamps are fixed; a 12 ft. water-wheel, 26 in. breast; a 12 ft. water-wheel, 20 in. breast; a 9 ft. water-wheel, 11 in. breast; a pair of Branton's patent frames, with a wheel to work the same; capstan and shears; balance-bob; 11 inch capstan-rope, 150 fms. long; a large quantity of tram-iron, shaft ladders, &c..

The above machinery and materials are as good as new, and in excellent condition, having been erected but a short period.—For further particulars, apply to M. LOAM, Esq., engineer, Liskeard (who has minutely surveyed and valued the machinery, &c.); the agents on the mine; and to treat for the same, to Mr. WILLIAM WATSON, Well Park, Calstock.—May 9, 1854. 114

TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, at TRESAVEAN and TREVISKEY MINES, the following SPARE MATERIALS, viz.:—

17 12 in. 9 ft. pumps.
1 12 in. 3 ft. pump.
2 11 in. 9 ft. pumps.
1 11 in. 9 ft. pump.
6 10 in. 9 ft. pumps.
1 10 in. 6 ft. pump.
1 10 in. 3 ft. pump.
4 9 in. 9 ft. pumps.
1 9 in. 6 ft. pump.
1 9 in. 11 ft. working-barrel.
1 8 in. 9 ft. working-barrel.
1 11½ in. 12 ft. plunger-pole.
1 10 in. H-piece, and top seat to fit.
1 9 in. knee-piece, with doors.
1 9 in. 3 ft. clack seat-piece.
1 cast-iron balance-bob, with gudgeon (14 in. bearing), ring-posts, troughs, blocks and brasses to fit.
1 large wood bob, with oak ring-post, gudgeon, saddles, pins, blocks and brasses to fit.

TREVISKEY MINE.

9 8 in. 9 ft. pumps.
1 6 in. 3 ft. clack seat-piece.
1 7 in. 9 ft. working-barrel.
1 8 in. plunger-pole.
Sundry saddles and blocks to fit small balance-bobs.

The above materials are in good condition, and worthy the notice of mine agents. 115

TO TIN SMELTERS, GOLD REDUCERS, ENGINEERS, BREWERS, &c.—TO BE LET, for a term of seven, fourteen, or twenty-one years, with immediate possession, all those substantially-built and extensive erections, situate in St. Austell-street, in the borough of Truro, and known as the "TRURO TIN SMELTING WORKS," lately in the occupation of the Governor and Company of Copper Miners of England, comprising the necessary BUILDINGS, OFFICES, and FURNACES necessary for carrying on an extensive tin smelting business, together also with a commodious YARD and QUAY, immediately abutting on the Truro tidal river. These works have been recently constructed at great expense on a superior plan, are within easy distance of productive tin mines, and afford unusual facilities for obtaining coals and shipping off block tin and other merchandise. They are also in the immediate locality of extensive commercial wharves, where mining supplies of all kinds are kept, and from which back carriage may be had, greatly lessening the expense of conveying tin ores to the works. These works are also sufficiently extensive to admit of the reduction of ores containing gold, lately ascertained to abound in Cornwall, or they may, at a trifling expense, be converted into an iron-foundry and engine manufactory, or into a complete brewery.—Applications (from principals only) to be made to Mr. SAMUEL MOYLE, Bowrigo House, or to Messrs. HOOKE AND HOCKIN, solicitors, Truro. 116

TO BE SOLD, OR LET, all those MINES, or SEAMS OF COAL, under the BOOTH HALL ESTATE, near Cheadle, STAFFORDSHIRE. The estate is surrounded with good roads, and upwards of 170 acres in extent. The mines, of which there are four, average 1 ft. 6 in., 2 ft., 3 ft., and 7 ft., respectively. The coal is of a most excellent quality, the demand almost unlimited, and the prices in the immediate neighbourhood are highly remunerative. Parties desirous of embarking in the coal trade will find this a most eligible opportunity, rarely to be met with.—A map of the estate may be seen, and particulars had, on application to Mr. WILSON, at Mr. Joseph Bennett's, calico printer, 7, Charlotte-street, Manchester; or to Mr. HENRY ADKIN, on the estate; or at Birch Vale Print Works, near Hayfield, Derbyshire.—N.B. The Booth Hall Estate is situated about 1½ mile from Frog Hall Station, on the North Staffordshire Railway, about the same distance from Cheadle, and eight miles from Leek, all in the county of Stafford. 117

TO BE LET, ON ROYALTY, at Kimberley, in the parish of Gresley, within five miles of Nottingham, with easy access to the Nottingham Canal, about 300 acres of MINERAL PROPERTY, containing the COMBE, DUNSHILL, WATERLOO, and LOWER HARD and SOFT COALS.—For particulars, apply to Mr. R. G. COKE, Ankerbold, near Chesterfield; or Mr. G. H. BOND, Tiled House, near Dudley. 118

RAILWAY WAGONS.—WM. A. ADAMS, MIDLAND WORKS, BIRMINGHAM.

BROAD AND NARROW GUAGE COAL AND IRONSTONE WAGONS, *IN STOCK—FOR SALE OR HIRE.* 119

RAILWAY WAGONS, COAL TRUCKS, &c., CONSTRUCTED OF THE BEST MATERIALS, IN WOOD OR IRON,

By PORTER BROTHERS and STUART, GAS STREET, and SPRING HILL, BIRMINGHAM. 120

THOS. SPENCER, VULCAN IRONWORKS, WEST BROMWICH, STAFFORDSHIRE, MANUFACTURER of RAILWAY WHEELS and AXLES, SCRAP TYRES and AXLES, ALL KINDS of HAMMERED IRON for MARINE and other ENGINES, SHAFTS, and HEAVY IRONWORK.—SOLE MAKER of CAMBER'S PATENT WROUGHT-IRON RAILWAY WHEELS. 121

NORRIS'S PATENT RAILWAY CHAIR COMPANY beg to draw the attention of railway companies and engineers to NORRIS'S PATENT RAILWAY JOINT CHAIRS. This patent has received the unqualified approbation of some of the most eminent engineers of the day, as the most effective, economical, and perfect joint in use at the present time. The simplicity of its construction is such as will allow of its application to any line of railway, without causing the slightest hinderance to the ordinary traffic during the time that it is being laid down.

The saving in the preservation of the permanent way and rolling stock by the application of Norris's Patent is incalculable; and wherever adopted must very considerably decrease working expenses.

To railway companies, having old and bad roads, the principle is peculiarly advantageous, as its application will not only restore the road to a perfectly safe and serviceable state for many years, but, at the same time, bring into efficient use all the old and broken chairs. 122

To the railway world in general it is of the greatest value, as it admits of the easiest locomotion, and is most simple and economical in principle.

Every information will be given, and models forwarded for inspection, on application to the manager, at the offices of the company, Wolverhampton.

SPRING GARDENS ENGINE WORKS, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.—Mr. JAMES BURNETT, in returning his best thanks to those friends who have favoured him with their support during a number of years that he has carried on the business of engineer and millwright at the above works, takes this opportunity of informing them and the public, that he has taken into PARTNERSHIP Mr. W. THOMPSON, of Leeds, and that in future the business will be conducted under the firm of BURNETT and THOMPSON. 123

Messrs. BURNETT and THOMPSON, with a desire to meet the encouragement which has been offered to them, have determined to greatly increase their premises and machinery; and they are making preparations to enable them to undertake the CONSTRUCTION of MARINE ENGINES, in connection with the other branches of their business. All work entrusted to their care will be executed in the first style of workmanship, and of the best materials.—May, 1854.

TO IRONMASTERS.—JEREMIAH BROWN AND CO. are NOW PREPARED to ENTER into ARRANGEMENTS to ERECT their PATENT MACHINE for COMPRESSING PUDDLED BALLS, and DOUBLING the same in the ROLLS. By adopting this machine, bars may be produced to 6, 7, 8, or 9 inches wide, or wider if required, direct from the puddled ball. In Yorkshire and Staffordshire, where those machines are adopted, broad bars are rolled suitable for piles, for large rails, boiler-plates, &c. Iron from the Dowlais Ironworks, and other extensive works in Wales, has been sent to Staffordshire to test the machine, and it proved to be the best modern invention ever used; requiring no manual labour, and the most tender iron is made into the broadest of bars. The operation of the machine greatly improves the quality of the iron. It is now working for thirty furnaces, and is capable of working for as many more.—Application to be made to Jeremiah Brown and Co., Kingswinford, near Dudley, Staffordshire.—Oct. 31. 124

TO RAILWAY COMPANIES, IRONMASTERS, AND FOUNDERS, desirous of entering into CONTRACTS for a limited supply of COKE or COKING COAL of standard quality, delivered on the South Wales Railway, near Bridgend, will be treated with upon application to "A. B.," Letter-box No. 10, Bridgend, stating quantity of either per week.—Bridgend, May 2, 1854. 125

MERIONETHSHIRE, NORTH WALES.

GLANYMOWDDACH GOLD AND COPPER MINE TO BE DISPOSED OF, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.—This mine is situate within a mile and a half of the sea-port of Barmouth, adjoins the turnpike-road to Dolgelly, and the Mowddach navigable river, on the banks of which wharves may be conveniently erected for the shipment of ore. The ground is intersected with veins of quartz in sight on the surface along the whole length of the take, which comprises nearly 100 acres, and they are supposed to be identical with the celebrated Clogau, Cacgwian, and Prince of Wales gold veins.—For further information and to treat, apply to Mr. JOHN JONES, solicitor, Dolgelly, at whose office a map of the premises may also be obtained. 126

CARMARTHENSHIRE.—SILVER AND LEAD MINES.—TO BE LET, for a term of years, the SILVER and LEAD MINES under the farm and lands of NANT-Y-GARREG, situate in the parish of Llangeler, in the county of Carmarthen. The present indications are very promising, and, no doubt, from the specimens already found, the speculation is well worthy the attention of mining adventurers. Nant-y-Garreg adjoins the turnpike-road leading from the market and sea-port town of Carmarthen to the market and sea-port town of Cardigan, distant from the former about 12 miles, and from the latter about 13 miles. The contemplated line of railway from Carmarthen to Cardigan will pass within an easy distance of the place.—For further particulars, apply to the proprietor, Mr. SAMUEL OLIVER, at Nant-y-Garreg; or to Mr. B. EVANS, solicitor, Newcastle Emlyn. 127

TO GAS COMPANIES.—CLAY PURIFICATION OF GAS.—No cheap process has yet been discovered for freeing gas from ammonia; and the removal of the bisulphuret of carbon (the monster nuisance of gas burning) has been given up in despair. CLAY REMOVES BOTH THESE IMPURITIES; and when taken from the purifiers the bisulphuret of carbon is visible, completely blackening the clay. The illuminating power of the gas is increased in proportion to its thorough purification. 128

The PROPRIETORS of this PATENT are now READY to GRANT LICENSES for its use.—Terms and directions for its employment may be obtained from Mr. JOHN WHITAKER, agent to the patentees, Gas-works, Wakefield.

NOTICE AND CAUTION.—THE CHAMPION BRICK PRESSING MACHINE.

THE BRICK PRESSING (OR MOULDING) MACHINES which have been made and sold under this name by Mr. W. C. S. Percy and others have been proved an INFRINGEMENT upon CLAYTON'S PATENT. PUBLIC CAUTION is hereby given against any INFRINGEMENT of CLAYTON'S PATENT CLAY-SCREENING, TILE, PIPE, or BRICK MACHINERY. 129

[IN THE COURT OF EXCHEQUER—CLAYTON *v.* PERCY.]

The trial for infringement on this patent took place at the Guildhall, in the City of London, on Saturday, the 2d of July, before Lord Chief Baron Pollock and a special jury, when a verdict was recorded proving the infringement upon, and establishing Clayton's patent on every point and claim of his patent.

Mr. CLAYTON, therefore, hereby CAUTIONS all persons against the MANUFACTURE, SALE, or USE of his SCREENING APPARATUS, for forcing clay through to cleanse it from stones or other extraneous matters, in the TILE, BRICK, or POTTERY MANUFACTURE, or any other portion of his patent, without his license, otherwise such persons will be liable to injunction to restrain the further manufacture, sale, or use thereof.—HENRY CLAYTON, sole patentee and manufacturer, Atlas Works, Upper Park-place, Dorset-square, London.

COLLEGE OF INDUSTRIAL SCIENCE, NEVILLE HALL, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE. 130

ASSAY OFFICE and LABORATORY under the DIRECTION of Dr. THOMAS RICHARDSON and Mr. E. J. G. BLOWELL, assisted by Mr. W. CROWDER.

The LABORATORIES are OPEN DAILY, from 9 A.M. to 5 P.M., where instruction is given in every branch of Assaying, Analytical Chemistry, and Chemical Research. Fee for Twelve Months, £32 10s.

ANALYSES and ASSAYS of NATURAL and MANUFACTURING PRODUCTS, such as Ores, Soils, Waters, Gases, Metals, Coals, Artificial Manures, Alkalies, &c., are made on moderate terms, and the commercial value estimated when required.

INVESTIGATIONS and EXPERIMENTS for IMPROVING MANUFACTURING PROCESSES carried on in conjunction with the proprietors.

A COURSE of ONE HUNDRED LECTURES on GENERAL CHEMISTRY delivered during the Winter Session at the College of Medicine in connection with the University of Durham, to which the laboratory students have free admission.

ASSAYING AND ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY.—Mr. NEWTON SAMUELSON (Certificated Pupil of the Royal College of Chemistry, London, late Assayer at Messrs. E. and W. Pontifex and Co., lead and silver ore smelters, and manufacturing chemists, Millwall, London) begs to inform merchants, manufacturers, agriculturists, and others, that he has ESTABLISHED HIMSELF at LIVERPOOL as an ASSAYER and ANALYTICAL CHEMIST. Assays of ores and minerals, analyses of guano and other manures, of soils, acids, and alkalies, accurately conducted, on reasonable terms.

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ASSAYING.—CITY SCHOOL OF CHEMISTRY AND ASSAY OFFICE, DUNNING'S ALLEY, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHOUT. Conducted by JOHN MITCHELL, F.C.S., Author of Manual of Practical Assaying, Manual of Agricultural Analysis, Treatise on the Adulteration of Food, Metallurgical Papers, &c. ASSAYS and ANALYSES of MINERALS, METALS, and every manufacturing product.

SPECIAL INSTRUCTION in ASSAYING and CHEMISTRY for gentlemen intending to proceed to the colonies.

All enquiries respecting scale of fees, &c., to be addressed as above. 132

TO OWNERS OF MINES AND COLLIERIES, MINE CAPTAINS, AGENTS, FARMERS, &c.—JOHN H. ROBINSON (late J. Oliver and Co.), GREASE MANUFACTURER, OIL REFINER, &c., NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.—Office, 62, Close.

Oils for Machinery of every description, Pine Oil, Patent Grease, &c. 133

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OFFICES,—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON. 135

This society is issuing policies to assure commercial houses against losses arising from bad debts.—Prospectuses, forms of proposals for assurance, and all other particulars, may be had as above, where all applications for agencies are to be addressed.

F. G. HOLLAND, Sec.

MR. LEE STEVENS'S PATENT FURNACES.—The increasing ratio of work to convert furnaces, before August next, to the SMOKE PREVENTION SYSTEM, obliges the patentee to execute contracts in the order of their entry; and to limit his preliminary estimates to special cases only. ENGINEERS are supplied with drawings and details, for adapting the invention to all descriptions of furnaces; and OVEN BUILDERS with iron-work complete. In every instance the saving of fuel, concurrent with the suppression of the smoke nuisance, repays the original outlay in less than eighteen months. 136

Copies of OFFICIAL and OTHER REPORTS, and of testimonials in favour of the invention, as applied to STEAM BOILERS; BREWERY COPPERS; STILLS; CHEMISTS, DYERS, and CONFECTIONERS' PANS; COAL OVENS, &c., with information respecting LICENSES to MANUFACTURE or USE the PATENT SMOKELESS FURNACES, given by Mr. JOHN LEE STEVENS, the patentee, at the offices, No. 1, Fish-street-hill, City, London, where references may be obtained to firms in London and elsewhere, on whose premises the invention is in daily operation.

SMOKE CONSUMED OR PREVENTED.—Of all the numerous Patents obtained for this purpose, no one plan can be made effective to burn or prevent smoke to every description of boiler, copper, pan, oven, or flue, used for manufacturing purposes. To obtain this object, the SMOKE CONSUMING COMPANY have made arrangements with the patentees of SEVEN DIFFERENT PATENTED PLANS (specified below), from which will be selected those best adapted to the various descriptions of fire-places. 137

The application of CHANTER'S RECIPROCATING MOVEABLE FIRE-BARS is admitted to be a GREAT ADVANTAGE to all SMOKE-CONSUMING APPARATUS, by allowing a greater supply of air to pass through the bars, giving increased power, preventing clinkers, and saving fuel; applicable to all furnaces.

Smoke Patents referred to above are:—James Robertson's two patents; Chanter and Co.'s two patents; John Macintosh's patent; Collin's patent; Bristow and Attwood's, City Flour Mills, Upper Thames-street.

For particulars, and references to see them in operation, apply to the Smoke-Consuming Company, 20, Little Tower-street, or 2, Arnold-terrace, Bow-road, London.

THE UNIVERSAL SMOKE-CONSUMING COMPANY (WHITTY'S PATENT, 1853).

OFFICES,—4, FURNIVAL'S INN, HOLBORN, LONDON. 150

This invention consumes within the furnace all the smoke generated from coal, is at once chemical and mechanical, simple in its working, inexpensive in cost, and may be applied to any furnace in a few hours. Saving in fuel upwards of 30 per cent.

Particulars, with charges for licensing and setting up the invention, to be had on applying at the company's offices, where models of the invention may be seen and references given, which will testify the efficacy of the invention.

SAMUEL KING, Esq., Sec.

Just published, Second Edition, 8vo., Illustrated with 360 Wood Engravings, formin the Eleventh Volume of the *Library of Illustrated Standard Scientific Works*,

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8000	Altgoed Consols Slate Quarry	2	1¼	1½ ¾	0 1 6	0 1 6—Feb., 1854.
2000	Anglesea Coal Company	4	4½		0 10 0	0 2 0—Nov., 1852.
1624	Balleswidden (tin), St. Just	11¼	6¼	6	12 5 0	0 5 0—Jan., 1854.
5000	Bat Holes, Worthen, Salop	1l. 13s. 6d.	3		0 10 0	0 10 0—April, 1853.
4000	Bedford United (copper), Tavistock	2¾	8¾		5 11 6	0 6 0—Feb., 1854.
5000	Black Craig (lead), Kirkcudbrightshire	5	¾		0 5 0	0 2 6—July, 1853.
124	Bosweddin and Wheal Castle	—	20		5 0 0	5 0 0—May, 1853.
200	Botallack (tin, copper), St. Just	91¼	370		285 5 0	10 0 0—April, 1854.
1000	Bryntail, Llanidloes, Montgomeryshire	7	5		0 5 0	0 5 0—June, 1851.
5000	Callington (lead, copper), Callington	7l. 17s.	2		1 8 0	0 4 0—Sept. 1847.
1000	Carn Brea (copper, tin), Illogan	15	88		229 10 0	2 0 0—April, 1854.
10000	Castle Slate Quarry, Dolwyddlan	1	1¼		0 1 0	0 1 0—April, 1854.
256	Comford (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	75	18½		—	— —
256	Condurrow (copper, tin), Camborne	20	135	125 135	50 0 0	3 0 0—April, 1854.
128	Cwmystwith (lead), Cardiganshire	60	150		25 0 0	5 0 0—Sept., 1853.
1024	Devon Great Consols (copper), Tavistock	1	430	420 425	376 0 0	9 0 0—March, 1854.
12000	Dhurode (copper), Ireland	1	¾		0 3 0	0 1 8—Nov., 1853.
672	Ding-Dong (tin), Gulval	5	2½		35 0 0	— —1850.
179	Dolcoath (copper, tin), Camborne	257¼	90	80 90	373 4 0	3 0 0—Feb., 1854.
2800	Drake Walls (tin, copper), Calstock	1l. 9s.	2		0 6 6	0 1 6—April, 1853.
300	East Darren (lead), Cardiganshire	28	90		4 0 0	2 0 0—Jan., 1853.
128	East Pool (tin, copper), Pool, Illogan	24¼	190		238 0 0	2 10 0—April, 1854.
128	East Wheal Rose (silver-lead), Newlyn	50	140		2245 0 0	10 0 0—March, 1852.
1024	East Wheal Margaret (tin, copper)	5½	12½		0 5 0	0 5 0—Feb., 1854.
1200	Eyam Mining Company, Derbyshire	3½	15		2 3 4	0 10 0—April, 1854.
494	Fowey Consols (copper), Tywardreath	40	30		399 13 0	1 10 0—Aug., 1850.
2240	Foxdale, Isle of Man	7l. 10s. 6d.	25		39 7 3	1 0 0—April, 1854.
320	Ditto (New Shares of 25l. each)	15	15		0 16 0	0 8 0—April, 1854.
8715	General Mining Co. for Ireland (cop., lead)	2¾	2½	2½	1 0 8	0 3 3—June, 1853.
2000	Goginan (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales	4½	16		22 0 0	5 0 0—Sept., 1850.
1024	Gonamena (copper), St. Cleer	12¼	13½		0 7 6	0 7 6—Dec., 1852.
25000	Great Onslow Consols, Camelford	1½	¾		0 2 0	0 2 0—June, 1852.
13750	Great Polgooth (tin), St. Austell	3½	1¼	1 1¼	0 10 0	0 4 3—Oct., 1852.
119	Great Work (tin), Germoe	100	155		166 10 0	5 0 0—Nov., 1853.
1024	Herodsfoot (lead), near Liskeard	8½	8½	8 8½	2 12 6	0 7 6—April, 1854.
6000	Hingston Down Consols (copper), Calstock	3¾	13½	12½ 13½	0 10 0	0 5 0—May, 1854.
1000	Holmbush (lead, copper), Callington	25	5	3	25 0 0	— —Feb. 1844.
2000	Holyford (copper), near Tipperary	11	7		3 5 0	0 5 0—Sept., 1852.
76	Jamaica (lead), Mold, Flintshire	3l. 13s. 6d.	25		380 0 0	5 0 0—March, 1851.
20000	Kenmare and West of Ireland	1	¾	½ ¾	0 1 6	0 1 6—Sept., 1853.
2048	Kenneggy (copper), Breage	6s. 7d.	1½	3	0 4 0	0 4 0—March, 1854.
786	Kirkcudbrightshire (lead), Kirkcudbright	9¾	2		1 10 0	0 5 0—Sept., 1853.
20000	Lackamore (copper), Tipperary, Ireland	1	¾	¾	0 1 0	0 1 0—July, 1853.
20	Laxey Mining Company, Isle of Man	100	1300		—	— —
5000	Lewis (tin, copper), St. Erth	3l. 8s.	2½		0 2 0	0 2 0—Aug., 1851.
160	Levant (copper, tin), St. Just	2½	98		1038 0 0	2 0 0—April, 1853.
400	Lisburne (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales	18¾	212½		196 5 0	5 0 0—Nov., 1853.
6000	Marke Valley (copper), Caradon	4l. 10s. 6d.	4	4 4½	0 2 6	0 2 6—May, 1853.
5000	Mendip Hills (lead), Somerset	3¾	2¾		0 10 0	0 10 0—May, 1853.
5000	Merllyn (lead), Flint	2¾	1	¾ 1	1 11 0	0 2 6—June, 1853.
20000	Mining Co. of Ireland (copper, lead, coal)	7	16	16¼	9 2 0	0 10 6—Jan., 1854.
15000	Nantlle Vale (slate), Llanllyfni	1	2		0 2 6	0 1 3—Nov., 1853.
470	Newtonards Mining Company, Co. Down	50	70		35 0 0	4 0 0—April, 1854.
200	North Pool (copper, tin), Pool	22½	185	175	308 0 0	5 0 0—May, 1854.
140	North Roskear (copper), Camborne	10	150		249 10 0	4 0 0—Sept., 1853.
6000	North Wheal Basset (copper, tin), Illogan	nil.	12	10 11	2 16 0	0 5 0—Jan., 1854.
6100	Par Consols (copper), St. Blazey	1½	9		23 6 0	0 10 0—July, 1853.
500	Peak United (lead), North Derbyshire	7¾	15¾		1 10 0	0 10 0—April, 1854.
160	Perran St. George (cop., tin), Perranzabuloe	21½	32		1 15 0	0 10 0—June, 1851.
200	Phœnix (copper, tin), Linkinghorne	30	750		50 0 0	10 0 0—Nov., 1853.
1000	Polberro (tin), St. Agnes	15	14		5 5 0	1 0 0—March, 1854.
560	Providence Mines (tin), Uny Lelant	20¾	19		20 14 6	0 10 0—Feb., 1854.
1948	Rix Hill (tin), Tavistock	3½	2		0 8 0	0 4 0—Jan., 1853.
23200	Rorrington (lead), Snailbeach, Shrewsbury	1	¾		0 2 2	0 2 2—July, 1852.
256	South Caradon (copper), St. Cleer	2½	300	300	310 0 0	8 0 0—April, 1851.
9000	South Tamar (silver-lead), Beerferris	1l. 6s. 6d.	9½	8½ 9	1 7 6	0 5 0—March, 1854.
256	South Tolgus (copper), Redruth, Cornwall	16	130		69 0 0	4 0 0—May, 1853.
248	South Wheal Frances (copper), Illogan	37¾	250		242 5 0	5 0 0—May, 1854.
1024	Spearne Consols (tin), St. Just, Cornwall	1¼	8¾	4½ 5	8 8 6	0 2 6—Dec., 1853.
1024	St. Aubyn and Grylls (copper, tin), Breage	3	2½	2 2½	0 17 6	0 7 6—April, 1852.
94	St. Ives Consols (tin), St. Ives	80	180		896 0 0	8 0 0—April, 1854.
1000	Stray Park and Camborne Vean (copper)	10¾	10½		12 10 0	— —
9600	Tamar Consols (silver-lead), Beeralston	4½	2	1¼ ¾	4 11 0	2 0 0—Feb., 1853.
6000	Tincroft (copper, tin), near Pool, Illogan	7	3	2 3	6 18 6	0 10 6—Feb., 1853.
1024	Trehane (silver-lead), Menheniot	1½	10		6 1 3	0 10 0—March, 1854.
5000	Treleigh Consols (copper), Redruth	6	1¼		1 3 0	0 5 0—Oct., 1847.
572	Trelyon Consols, (tin), St. Ives	11½	30		1 15 0	1 0 0—Feb., 1854.
96	Tresavean (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	32½	330		4680 15 0	— —1848.
120	Trethellan (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	7½	12¼		402 10 0	— —April, 1851.
120	Treviskey and Barrier (copper), Gwennap	130	49½		303 10 0	4 0 0—March, 1854.
4036	Trewetha (silver-lead), Menheniot, Cornwall	1	5	4½ 5	0 10 0	0 5 0—March, 1854.
100	Trumpet Consols (tin), near Helston	95	150		50 0 0	5 0—March, 1854.
400	United Mines (copper), Gwennap	40	180		47 5 0	2 0 0—Feb., 1854.
1024	Wellington (copper, tin), Perranuthnoe	8¼	3		2 2 6	0 5 0—March, 1851.
256	West Caradon (copper), Liskeard	20	250	155	246 5 0	5 0 0—April, 1854.
1024	West Providence (tin), St. Erth	5	28	15 20	22 0 0	2 0 0—Jan., 1854.
1024	West Wheal Darlington	12l. 18s.	2¾		0 5 0	0 5 0—Dec., 1853.
1024	West Wheal Treasury (copper)	10l. 4s. 10d.	4½		0 10 0	0 10 0—May, 1853.
1228	Wheal Arthur (copper), Calstock	7	30	28 30	1 17 6	0 12 6—April, 1854.
256	Wheal Basset (copper), Illogan	10¼	710	680 700	529 0 0	25 0 0—April, 1854.
256	Wheal Brewer (copper), Gwennap	4	15		5 0 0	— —
256	Wheal Buller (copper), Redruth	5	1140		481 5 0	40 0 0—March, 1854.
250	Wheal Clifford (copper), Gwennap	—	100		3 13 8	2 5 6—March, 1853.
5136	Wheal Exmouth and Adams United	4l. 14s.	9	8½ 9½	1 0 0	0 2 6—April, 1851.
100	Wheal Friendly (tin), St. Agnes	70	9		5 0 0	5 0 0—1850.
128	Wheal Friendship (copper), Devon	—	105		2367 10 0	8 0 0—Oct., 1853.
5000	Wheal Golden (sil.-lead), Perranzabuloe	4	2¼	2 2¼	1 5 0	0 5 0—Sept., 1852.
6000	Wheal James (iron, copper), Roche	1	⅞		0 2 0	0 2 0—May, 1853.
512	Wheal Jane (silver-lead), Kea	nil.	14	14	4 10 0	1 0 0—Oct., 1853.
430	Wheal Lovel (tin), Wendron	33	55		26 0 0	2 0 0—Feb., 1854.
112	Wheal Margaret (tin), Uny Lelant	79	170		215 0 0	13 0 0—March, 1854.
512	Wheal Mary Ann (lead), Menheniot	5¼	32½	30 32	28 15 0	2 0 0—March, 1854.
80	Wheal Owles, St. Just, Cornwall	70	520		135 13 0	12 10 0—Feb., 1854.
240	Wheal Reeth (tin), Uny Lelant	20½	27		40 10 0	3 0 0—Sept., 1852.
198	Wheal Seton (tin, copper), Camborne	107	255	230 240	254 10 0	8 0 0—April, 1854.
520	Wheal Trelawny (silver-lead), Liskeard	8¾	38	35 38	41 10 0	2 0 0—Jan., 1854.
1024	Wheal Tremayne (tin, copper), Gwinear	9¾	7		10 2 6	0 7 6—Jan., 1854.
5000	Wicklow (copper), Wicklow	5	58½		23 0 6	1 12 6—Feb., 1854.
15000	Wrysgan (slate), Festiniog	1	1¼	⅝	0 1 0	0 1 0—Oct., 1853.

FOREIGN MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Price.	Present.	Dividends per Share.	Last Paid.
5000	Alten Mining Company (copper), Norway	£14½	3½		4 5 0	0 15 0—Nov., 1853.
72000	Baden, Grand Duchy of	1	½	½	0 1 0	0 1 0—Nov., 1852.
10000	Brazilian Imperial (gold), Brazil	25	4½	4 5	34 17 6	0 10 0—Dec., 1844.
2464	Burra Burra (copper), South Australia	5	160		140 0 0	5 0 0—Dec., 1853.
12000	Cobre Copper Company (copper), Cuba	40	41	39 41	61 12 0	2 0 0—Jan., 1854.
100000	Colonial Gold	1	1	1	0 1 6	0 1 6—March, 1854.
10000	Copiapo Mining Company (copper), Chili	16	12	10 12	3 18 0	0 5 0—Oct. 1851.
20000	General Min. Assoc. (iron, coal), Nova Scotia	20	15		8 0 0	0 10 0—June, 1853.
10000	Linares (lead), Pozo Ancho, Spain	3	11	10½ 11	2 0 6	0 15 0—March, 1854.
103815	Mariquita and New Granada	1	⅛	⅛	0 2 0	0 1 0—July, 1853.
20000	Mexican and South American (cop.), Mexico	9	6½	5½ 6½	5 5 0	0 7 6—Dec., 1853.
188715	North British Australasian	1	1	⅝	0 0 8	0 0 8—March, 1854.
32000	Obernhof (lead), Nassau	1	¾	½ ¾	0 1 0	0 1 0—June, 1853.
17000	Royal Santiago (copper), Cuba	13	3½	3 4	33 4 0	1 5 0—July, 1848.
104000	San Fernando (silver-lead), Linares	1	1⅛	⅞ 1	0 1 2	0 0 7—March, 1854.
11000	St. John del Rey (gold), Brazil	15	31	29 31	23 17 6	2 0 0—Nov., 1853.
43174	United Mexican (silver), Mexico ....Av.	28¼	3¼	2¾ 3¼	1 16 6	0 4 0—Feb., 1853.

NON-DIVIDEND FOREIGN MINES.

Shares.		Paid.	Last Price.	Present.
75000	Adelaide Land and Gold Comp.	2	⅝	¾ 1
35000	Almaden (silver-lead), Spain	2	2½	2¼ ¾
19000	Australian (cop.), S. Australia	6	2	1¼ ¾
6000	Barossa Range	1¾	⅝	
75000	Brucuta (gold), Brazil	⅛	1s.	
80000	Clarendon Consols, Jamaica	⅛	¼	¼
120000	Gladbach (zinc) Rhenish Pruss.	1	¾	½ ¾
20000	Iberian (silver-lead), Spain	⅛	¾	½ ¾
12000	Jamaica (copper)	1	1	¾ 1
2309	Kinzigthal Min. Ass., Germany	4	1½	
60000	Linares, New, (lead, cop.), Spain	1	⅞	¾ ⅞
22000	Louise, Rhenish Prussia	1	1	
10000	Lusitanian Min. Co. for Portugal	1	¾	1¾ ¾
17000	Metcalfe (copper), Jamaica	1	1	¾ 1
25000	Monarch Gold	½	⅝	
25000	Nassau (cop.), Rhenish Prussia	1	1⅜	
10000	National Brazilian (gold), Brazil	30	2	1½ 2
25000	Peninsular Mining Company	½	1½	1¼ 1½
10000	Pontgibaud (sil.-lead), France	20	16	15 16
25000	Port Royal and St. Andrews	½	⅝	½ ⅝
100000	Rhenish Mining Company	½	⅝	¾ ⅞
100000	Worthing (cop.), Adelaide	12s	¼	

MINES WHICH HAVE SOLD ORES.

Shares.		Paid.	Last Price.	Present.
500	Albion (porcelain & bleach. clay)	6¼	6¼	
3000	Altarnun Con. (tin, cop.), Altar.	2½	2	
4000	Augusta Con. (cop.) Bridestowe	1⅜	⅛	
940	Balnoon Con. (tin), Uny Lelant	½	2½	
4081	Balleswidden United	1	⅝	
12000	Ballygoneen (lead), Wicklow	1	1¼	1
21000	Bandon (barytes), Cork	1	1⅜	
3000	Beacon (tin), Roche	⅝	¼	
508	Bell and Lanarth, Gwennap	11	5	4
1000	Boiling Well (copper)	7	12	
8000	Bicton Consols (lead), St. Ives	1⅛	1¼	
8000	Birch Tor and Vitifer, Lydford	£2 5 6	⅛	½
2080	Bishopstone United	1	1¼	
4000	Ditto Glamorgan	¼	—	
20000	Bodmin United	13s. 9d.	1¼	
144	Bodmin West Downs (tin, cop.)	1	1⅜	
120	Bollowall and Nanpean (tin)	20	15	
4096	Boringdon Consols, Plympton	3¾	1½	
240	Boscean (tin), St. Just	20	50	50
2400	Bosorn (tin), St. Just	1	⅛	
5250	Bottle Hill (copper), Plympton	4	1	
4000	Braich Goch Slate Quarries	⅛	⅝	
128	Britannia, Llanarmon	4	35	
4000	Bronfloyd (lead), Wales	¾	⅝	
420	Budnick Consols (tin), Perran	2⅝	8	9
2000	Bwlch (sil.-lead), Cardiganshire	4	3	
24	Caegwnin (gold), Merioneth	200	350	
5000	Cae-Gynon, Cardiganshire	⅝	1	
1024	Caerphilly & Carfanon, S. Wales	3	4	
3000	Cally (cop., lead), Kirkcudbright	£1 2s.	¾	
4000	Calstock Consols (copper)	£3 1	5	
4000	Calstock United (tin and cop.)	3½	2¼	
1900	Camborne Consols	2	40	
1024	Caradon Consols, St. Cleer	3½	10¼	
2000	Carbona (tin, copper), Crowan	7	1½	1½
2048	Carnyorth (tin), St. Just	1¾	1¼	1¼
8500	Carrack Dews United, St. Ive's	1½	1⅜	
1056	Carvannall (copper), Gwennap	£9 14 5	7	8 8½
4096	Castle Dinas (tin), St Colomb	2⅝	¾	
6000	Caylan, North Wales	2	2½	2½
200	Cefn Brwyno (lead), Cardigansh.	33	90	
2000	Clara	1	1½	1½
1024	Clijah & Wentworth (tin, cop.)	8½	8	8
5000	Clive, Glamorgan	2¼	1	
2000	Coed Mawr Pool (lead), Llanrwst	£6 8	10	
15000	Connemara, Galway	1	¾	¾
1510	Cook's Kitchen, Illogan	£15 18 9	2	
900	Court Grange, Cardiganshire	10	10	
1055	Craddock Moor (cop.), St Cleer	£7 11	9½	9¼ 10
4500	Craigwen, Dinas Mowddwy	½	⅜	½ ¾
5000	Ditto	1	1⅛	1 1¼
600	Craig-y-Mwyn (lead), Llanrhiadr	8¾	7	
512	Creegbrawse (copper), Cornwall	13¾	85	
1500	Crookhaven (copper), Cork	10	14	
6000	Crow Hill, Ireland	£1 6	1½	
6400	Crow Hill, St. Stephen's	1	2¼	
9000	Cubert (silver-lead), Cornwall	2⅛	⅜	⅛ ⅜
10000	Cwm Darren (lead), Cardigansh.	13s.	¾	½ ⅝
10000	Cwmdyle Rock & Green Lake	3¼	1¼	
1000	Cwm Erfin (lead), Cardigansh.	8	4	
3000	Dalrhiew (cop., lead), Brecon	£2 2	3	
1000	Darren (sil.-lead) Cardiganshire	5	2¼	2½
1400	Derwent (sil.-lead), Durham	60	25	
3907	Devon and Courtenay (copper)	⅝	1⅜	
1024	Devon & Cornwall United (cop.)	11¼	20	
4000	Devon Burra Burra (copper)	1½	10	
1600	Devon Great Tincroft (tin)	¼	1	
6000	Devon Kapunda (cop. & sil.-lead)	£3 16	1	¼ ½
10000	Devon Tin Mines	1	1	
1244	Duke of Cornwall, Lostwithiel	8¾	6	
3000	Dyfngwm (lead), Wales	11½	12	
256	Eaglebrook, Llanphangel, Card.	12½	45	
4096	East Alfred Consols (lead, cop.)	1	⅝	
256	East Basset (copper), Redruth	18	33½	
1500	East Birch Tor [A] (tin), Devon	3	3¾	
1000	East Birch Tor [B]	1½	1⅜	
6000	East Bosorn, St. Just	⅛	⅜	
1948	East Crowndale (cop.), Tavistock	7	5½	
1024	East Ding Dong (tin), Madron	£2 18	2¼	
4000	East Gunnis Lake Junc. (cop.)	1½	1¾	
1024	East Halamanning (tin)	1	⅞	
6000	East Kitt Hill	1	5	
9000	East Tamar (sil.-ld.), Beerferris	£1 19	¾	½ ⅝
256	East Tolgus (copper), Redruth	12	17	
4000	East Wheal Arthur	8s. 6d.	¾	
2048	East Wheal Bedford, Tavistock	2¾	2	
2048	East Wheal George, Walkhamp.	2½	5	
512	East Wheal Leisure, Perran	16	10	
4000	East Wheal Russell, Tavistock	£3 3 6	4	2
3500	East Wheal Vor (tin)	£1 9	½	
1000	East White Grit	£1 8 6	2	2
564	Ecton Mountain, Derbyshire	10	12½	
536	Ecton Mountain (lead, copper)	5	5	
1280	Esgair Llee, Llanfihangel-y-Croy	7	15	
5000	Fat-work & Wh. Virtue, St. Col.	£1 2	⅝	
24000	Fox Tor (tin), Altarnun	1	⅝	¼
15000	Fron-isa and Craigiog (lead)	1	¾	
12000	Galit-Ffrith-Rhedyn (lead)	3	3½	3¼
5000	Garreg (lead), Flint	£2 6	¾	
2500	Georgia Consols (tin), St. Ives	5¾	2	
12000	Gorn (lead), Llanidloes	12s.	¾	
243	Grambler & St. Aubyn (copper)	100½	28	
900	Great Beam (tin), St. Austell	20	24	
6750	Great Bryn Consols (cop., tin)	1½	⅝	
4000	Great Cowarch, Merioneth	4	4½	4½
30000	Great Crinnis (copper)	1	1½	1¼ 1½
30000	Great Hewas United	1	1	⅝ ⅞
1024	Great Sheba Consols	15¾	18	
6000	Great South Tolgus	2	—	1
10000	Gt. Tregune Consols, Altarnun	1	5	
10000	Great Treveddoe, Warliggan	2	2	
1024	Great Wheal Alfred, Phillack	33¼	30	28 30
5120	Great Wheal Baddern (tin)	2¾	1½	1¼
200000	Gt. Wh. Vor (tin, cop.), Helston	1	1	¾ 1
1026	Gustavus Mines, Camborne	8l. 5s. 11d.	2	
6000	Gwaynllifion (lead)	4s. 6d.	⅛	
512	Halamanning and Croft Gothal	90	33	28
8192	Hawkmoor (tin & cop.), Calstock	£1 6d	¾	½ ¾
5000	Haytor Consols (tin, copper)	4	14	
1500	Hennock (silver-lead) Hennock	£7 16	3	1½
5000	Holne Moor (tin), Ashburton	2	5	
5000	Hope Valley (lead)	1	4	
12000	Ivybridge (silver-lead)	8s.	¾	
2048	Kea Tremayne (tin)	nil.	1¼	
6000	Keswick (lead), Portinscale	£4 3	1½	1 1¼
3300	Kilbricken (silver-lead), Clare	4⅝	2	1
1698	Lamherooe Wheal Maria (cop.)	18	3	
1024	La Min (copper), Gwinear	5	4½	2½ 3½
252	Lanarth Con. (cop.), Gwennap	4	4	
6060	Langford and Baring	£1 6 6	⅛	
1024	Leeds and St. Aubyn (tin, cop.)	4¼	6	
10316	Leeds Town (tin, cop.), Crowan	2⅞	1½	¾
256	Lelant Consols (tin), Uny Lelant	65½	20	
4000	Loveden United (lead), Cardigan	⅞	⅜	
20000	Ludgvan Lease (tin), St. Ives	½	⅜	
1024	Melin Llyn-y-Pair, Merioneth	2¼	12¾	
246	Mengearne and Tregunstis (tin)	8	8	
256	Messer, Bodmin	nil.	110	
4096	Middleton (lead), Snailbeach	4s.	¾	
1024	Mill Pool (tin, cop.), St. Hilary	5½	4	3½
6134	Mineral Court (tin), St. Austell	⅛	⅛	
7500	Mixon Great Cons. (cop.), Leek	1¼	¾	
10000	Molland (cop.), South Moulton	16s.	⅛	¼ ⅜
1024	Mount Tiack (tin, cop.), Lelant	1	1⅛	
5000	Nanteos and Penrhiw	1½	1⅜	
3000	Nant-y-Car (cop.), nr. Rhayader	3l. 4s.	7	
1024	North Abram (copper), Crowan	⅛	⅛	
5000	North Britain Burra Burra	2½	¾	
1024	North Buller (copper), Redruth	£9 4	7½	
6000	North Damsel (cop.), Gwennap	1	¾	⅛
1024	North Ding Dong (tin), Madron	1	1¼	
2000	North Downs (copper), Redruth	1	4¾	4½ 5
2500	North Frances (cop.), Illogan	3¾	3½	
2000	North Levant (tin, cop.) St. Just	1¾	8½	
21000	North Staffordshire Consols	1	¾	
2000	North Tamar (silver-lead, cop.)	1	6s.	
10000	North Towy and Cystanog	4s. 6d.	⅜	
91	North Wh. Crofty (cop.), Illogan	5	60	
1024	North Wh. Robert, Walkampton	7¾	9	7½ 8
1060	North Wheal Trelawny	£4 4 6	9	8 9
12000	N. Wh. Unity (cop., tin), Gwin.	1½	1	
2048	Okel Tor (lead), Calstock	4¼	4½	
7980	Old Avarack & Nancothan United	⅛	⅜	
10000	Old Trewether Consols	1	1⅛	1 1¼
256	Old Wheal Basset, Illogan	4	5¼	
2500	Orsedd (lead), Flint	2¾	1	
12000	Parkwyn and Carwalsick	1	1	
10240	Pembroke & East Crinnis (cop.)	5½	5	
5000	Pencorse Consols, St. Enoder	1	1¾	
1500	Pencraig (lead), Carnarvon	4	1	
5000	Pendarves & St. Aubyn (tin, co.)	£1 2	1	
5000	Penhale Consols (silver-lead)	3⅛	6	
128	Penmaen (gold), Merioneth	125	100	80 100
640	Pen-y-Gelli (lead), Flintshire	6	10	5
2925	Penzance Consols	1¼	⅜	
24000	Perran and Leisure Union	11s.	1¼	
1000	Peter Tavy & Mary Tavy (cop.)	5½	6½	
2000	Polgear & Lancarrow (cop., tin)	£2 3	⅛	
50000	Poltimore (cop., gold), Devon	1	1⅛	¾ ⅞
2400	Porkellis United (tin), Wendron	10½	9½	8½ 9
1024	Praed Con. (tin), Towednack	1½	⅜	
6400	Prideaux Wood, Luxillyan	1½	4	
3072	Prince Albert, Perranzabuloe	2¾	1	2
6400	Prockter United (lead, antim.)	1	1	
480	Raleigh, (tin, copper), Crowan	7¾	7½	
7000	Reeth Consolidated, Towednack	4⅝	1½	
10000	Respryn (copper), Lostwithiel	2	2	
2500	Rhoswydol & Bacheiddon (lead)	11¼	8	
10000	Rinsey United	1	1	
5000	Rocks and Treverbyn (tin)	£5 16	4	
256	Rosewarne (cop., tin), Gwinear	22	23½	
5000	Round Hill, Salop	18s.	2	
4000	Sithney Wheal Buller (tin)	1⅜	1½	
1500	Skiddaw & Blencathera, Keswick	11s.	2¾	
12000	Sortridge Consols	1s.	1⅜	1¼
2000	South Carn Brea (cop.), Illogan	13	5	4¾
256	South Charlotte, St. Agnes	3	3¼	
20000	South Cork (silver, copper)	1	¾	
5000	South Crenver (copper)	£3 13	2¾	¾
4196	South Friendship Wheal Ann	2⅝	2	
2000	South of Scotland	2⅝	¾	
3500	South Speed, Uny Lelant	3	—	
94	South Wh. Crofty (cop.), Illogan	nil.	27½	
4096	South Wheal Yeoland	¾	2	
280	Spearne Moor (copper), St. Just	14	3¼	1
5208	St. Austell Consols	£1 14	1¾	
128	St. Blazey Consols, St. Blazey	67½	—	
20000	St. Day United (tin & copper)	2	2	1¾
512	St. Michael Penkevil (tin)	4	1½	
999	St. Minver Consols (silver-lead)	1	1	
1800	Swanpool, Budock	7	10	
20000	Tassan (lead), Ireland	12s	⅝	
4944	Tavy Con. (cop.), near Tavistock	38s	2	1½ ¾
6400	Tees Side (lead), Cumberland	1½	1½	
1000	Tokenbury Con. (cop.), St. Ives	4¾	4	
1024	Trannack and Bosence, St. Erth	7¾	4	
12000	Trannack Consols	1	1	
1024	Trebarvah, Perranuthnoe	3½	—	1
4096	Treburget United (lead) St. Teath	£1 19	1¼	1¼
600	Tregardock (lead), St. Teath	6½	12	
4096	Trebell Con. (tin, cop.), Lanivet	£1 8 6	¾	
10000	Treloggan, St. Colomb Minor	1¼	2	2
5000	Treloweth (copper), St. Erth	£1 19	7	
8900	Trenault (lime, copper)	1	⅝	¼
3100	Ditto Preference	1	1¼	
5000	Trenow Consols	¾	⅛	1
10000	Trevalga (slate), Boscastle	1	1	
2048	Trevelyan (tin, copper)	5	3	
2500	Trevenen (tin), Wendron	£3 1	4½	
3200	Ty-Maen, Whitford	⅝	3	
4000	Tyn-y-Worglod (slate), Carnar.	4½	4	
10000	Tyn-y-berth (slate)	1⅜	1½	1½
5000	Ulpha United Mines, Cumberl.	½	2	
3000	Union (tin), Roche & Luxillion	1	1⅜	
20000	Vale of Towy (lead)	¼	⅜	⅜ ⅜
2000	West Aberffwyd, Cardiganshire	4s.	⅛	
1024	West Abraham (cop.), Crowan	⅛	3½	
1024	West Alfred (cop.), Phillack	14⅝	16	16
6000	West Basset (copper), Illogan	1¾	18	20
2860	West Crinnis, St. Austell	2½	2¾	
256	West Damsel (cop.), Gwennap	£10 7	195	
1024	West Ding-Dong (tin), Sancreed	£4 13	6	
6400	West Fowey Con. (tin, cop.)	£6 0 8	8	
25000	West Par Con. (cop.), St. Blazey	1	1	
200	West Seton (copper), Camborne	77	235	
1056	West Stray Park	2	5	
120	West Trethellan, Gwennap	17	11	
5000	West Wheal Alfred (cop.), Hayle	£4 14	2	
6000	West Wh. Buller (tin), St. Just	1	¼	
512	West Wheal Frances, Illogan	20	21	
4000	West Wheal Russell, Calstock	1½	⅛	
500	West Wheal Towan (cop., tin.)	32½	25	
1000	Wheal Agar (copper), Illogan	6	2¾	
3072	Wheal Augusta (tin), St. Just	1½	1¼	¼
240	Wheal Bal (tin), St. Just	6½	15	
589	Wheal Carne (tin), St. Just	9¾	1⅜	
1024	Wheal Carpenter (tin), Gwinear	£4 12	4	
1024	Wheal Carpenter, S. Sydenham	7⅛	5¼	
512	Wheal Constance (lead), Newlyn	11	25	
4096	Wheal Crebor (cop.), Tavistock	3	1¾	1
1024	Wheal Cupid (copper), Gwennap	5	2½	2½ 3
1092	Wheal Ennis (lead), St. Erme	3½	4	
1070	Wheal Enys (tin), Wendron	£6 18 8	7	
764	Wheal Franco, near Tavistock	19½	1½	
30000	Wheal Friendship, St. Hilary	1	1¼	
6000	Wheal George, St. Columb	1	1	⅛
6000	Wheal Grenville, Camborne	3½	2½	
10000	Wheal Guskus (tin, copper)	11s.	1¾	
5120	Wheal Harriett, Camborne	1½	⅜	
16	Wheal Hope	100	100	
256	Wheal Kitty (tin), Uny Lelant	£5 8 6	8	
5000	Wheal Kitty (tin), St. Agnes	3½	2	2
512	Wheal Margery (tin), St. Ives	6½	8½	
3400	Wh. Mary Great Consols (cop.)	5	8	
6144	Wheal Maudlin, Lanlivery	1⅜	¼	
512	Wheal Montague (tin)	6⅞	12	
256	Wheal Music (copper), St. Agnes	1	1	
808	Wheal Oak (tin), near Helston	2¼	1	
256	Wheal Prudence (cop.), St. Agnes	4⅜	2	
4000	Wh. Robert, Sampford Spiney	£1 1	⅜	¼
2048	Wheal Robins (tin) Liskeard	£2 17	2½	
4000	Wheal Russell (cop.), Tavistock	2½	1⅜	
1024	Wheal Sidney, Plympton	3¾	7¾	
512	Wheal Sophia (tin), Lezant	£14 3	14	
952	Wheal Stanley, St. Columb	½	—	
6000	Wheal Tehidy (copper), Illogan	2¼	2	1½ ¾
3245	Wheal Treasury (copper, tin)	2¼	1½	
512	Wheal Trefusis (cop.), Gwennap	19¾	13	
3000	Wheal Trevena (tin), Breage	3⅝	5	
8448	Wheal Trewane (silver-lead)	1¼	2	
1068	Wheal Tryphena, Camborne	10½	2¾	
3167	Wheal Unity (cop., tin), Gwinear	6	3½	1 1¼
1024	Wheal Uny (tin, cop.), Redruth	13¾	12	8¾
1024	Wheal Venton (sil.-lead), Lisk.	£8 13	1	
4000	Wheal Williams (copper)	2½	⅛	
4096	Wheal Wrey (lead), St. Ive	£1 4 6	3¾	2¾ 3
4096	Wheal Zion (cop., lead), Calstock	3⅜	2	2½ ¾
6400	Whitford (lead), Flint	5s	⅛	¼
4096	Wood (lead), Beerferris	¾	1⅜	1 1¼
4096	Yeoland Consols (tin, copper)	4¾	5	4 4½

MINES NOT HAVING SOLD ORES.

Shares.		Paid.	Price.
20000	Angarrack Consols	1	1
2049	Anna Maria, Caradon	28s 6d	1
10000	Arundell Copper	1¼	1⅜
12000	Bannow, Wexford	1	1
5000	Bargally (sil.-lead)	£1 2	⅜
1500	Birch Aller, Bridford	5⅞	5½
1800	Blaen Caylen (lead)	£1 1 6	¾
64	Black Burn, Alston	20	25
5000	Bodewl, S. Wales	£1 7	½
6000	Bolenowe	⅜	4
1180	Bridford Consols	5	5½
20000	Britannia, Devon	£1 6	⅛
20000	Bullion-Silver, Clare	3	—
1536	Caradon Vale, St. Ive	£4 4	⅛
6000	Caradon Wood (lead)	£1 4 6	⅛
30000	Carbery West, Ireland	½	⅜
5000	Carnelloe Consols	14s.	2
1024	Cathedral	£4 3	1¾
4422	Cefn Gwyn, Cardigan	£1 13 6	⅛
1248	Christow (sil.-lead)	4½	5
1024	Churchstoke, Salop	18s.	⅜
20000	Classadaugh, Ireland	1	1½
12800	Clew Bay, Mayo	1	1
30000	Clive United	1	⅛
8000	Clowance Wood	8s.	⅜
1000	Collacombe	7½	15
1000	Cockley Beck (cop.)	⅜	2
5000	Combmartin Consols	8s. 6d.	⅜
5000	Coniston United	12s.	2
256	Copper Hill	5	140
1024	Cornwall So. Tamar	2s.	1
100	Coychurch	2½	3
8000	Cuddra (copper)	1	1
6000	Cwm Eigia, Carnar.	1	1½
12000	Ditto	¼	⅜
60000	Cwmheisian (gold)	nil.	¼
5000	Dev. Buller Gt. Cons.	4s. 6d.	1⅜
5000	Devon Consols North	2⅜	—
2048	Devon Consols West	2⅜	1¼
5000	Devon United	1	1
8000	Dinas Great Consols	⅛	¾
30000	Drewsteignton	½	1
10000	Dunsley Wh. Phœnix	1	3
60000	East Annagh (lead)	½	½
5000	East Black Craig	12s. 6d	⅜
1024	E. Boscean, St. Just	2	2
1024	E. Buller, nr. Redruth	4	4½
128	E. Carn Brea, Redruth	4	2½
6144	East Caradon (cop.)	1¼	2⅜
5500	East Frongoch (lead)	2¼	4
10000	East Polgooth (tin)	1	1
128	East Tremayne	5½	10
1024	East United Mines	1⅜	2½
1024	East Uny Consols	1¾	3
1024	East Wheal Fortune	2	2
1000	East Wheal Reeth	£3 9	⅛
4096	Exmoor Eliza (cop.)	£2 14 0	⅜
1024	Freidd Llwyd Mines	1¼	2
5000	Fursdon Manor	1	1
4000	Gawton United	£2 7	2¼
24000	Glenaulin & Carivilleen	½	¾
10000	Golden Mile (lead)	5s. 6d.	½
30000	Great Cambrian	1	1⅜
1000	Great Cornw. Cons.	100	101
10000	Gt. Duke of Wel. Con.	1	1½
512	Great Rough Tor	37	12
10000	Great Treburget	¼	¾
1024	Great Wh. Fortune	£7 19 4	13
1000	Gurlyn, St. Erth	1	1
6000	Halkin Castle	½	⅜
10000	Havon & Henfwch	⅜	¼
4096	Hemerdon Consols	¼	¼
5000	Herodscoomb	1	⅜
10000	Hibernian, Ireland	12¼	⅛
10000	Hill Bridge Consols	1	3½
30000	Irish Consols	1	⅜
1024	Ivy Tor Consols	£1 16 6	5
20000	Knockatrellane, Irel.	1	⅜
12000	Lady Grenville	1	¾
1024	Lantallack	⅛	1
20000	Menardue Consols	1	1
6400	Michell (lead), Flint	1s. 6d	⅜
20000	Mizen Head, Cork	⅜	4s.
6400	Mostyn (lead), Flint	4s	⅜
320	Nent Force, Alston	1	2¼
5000	New Copper Bottom	1¼	1
4096	New East Crowndale	£1 8 6	4s.
3072	Newton St. Cyres	1	1½
1024	New Wh. Friendsh.	nil.	5
4000	Norbury, Salop	6s. 6d.	⅜
10000	North Cornwall	1	1
256	North Crenver (cop.)	15	14
256	North Fowey (cop.)	4¼	4½
6400	North Hingston Cons.	1s.	¼
150000	North of Ireland	1	1
128	Oakeley (cop., gold)	1	70
12000	Oola, Limerick	1	1
5000	Pendeen Consols	⅛	1½
406	Penhauger (lead)	2	1½
5000	Penllyne Court	12s.	1¼
4000	Penpompren, Wales	½	⅛
20000	Penquean, St. Breock	2	1
6000	Perran (silver-lead)	⅛	¼
12000	Perran Wh. Alfred	1	⅜
4000	Perran Wheal Jane	£1 3	¾
4096	Phœnix Consols	½	1⅛
1536	Phœnix Gt. Consols	1	1⅜
10000	Polgooth & Woodclose	1½	1⅜
2048	Ponterwyd, Cardigan	2¾	4½
12000	Prignant Consols	1	1¼
10000	Quintrell Downs	⅛	⅜
8000	Red Dragon, Wales	1	1¾
10000	Rheidol United Mine	£1 1	⅜
4000	Ritton Castle (lead)	11s.	1⅜
100000	Royal Hibernian	1	⅜
5250	Silver Brook, Devon	1	1⅜
5000	South Alfred Consols	1	1½
21000	South Devon Consols	1	¾
10000	South Herodsfoot	1	1¾
12000	South Tawton Cons.	¼	1
10000	South Towey	⅜	¾
240	South Trelawny	1⅜	1½
2048	South Wales Consols	1½	1⅜
3072	South-West Phœnix	1½	1
1024	South Wheal Alfred	⅛	1
1000	South Wheal Lovel	9s.	2½
4000	South Wheal Russell	11s. 6d.	¼
10000	Taliesin, Cardigansh.	2½	3½
10000	Tamar Maria	⅜	⅜
5000	Temple Consols	2	2½
6006	Thomas's United	2	2
4000	Tremollett Down	¼	⅛
4000	Tresellyn Consols	12s	⅛
512	Tywardreath (cop.)	25	25
20000	Welsh Potosi	2	2
12000	West Buller, Crowan	8s.	1
2048	West Goginan, Card.	4½	⅛
1024	West Phœnix	15½	11
6000	West Polberro	½	2
256	West Sharp Tor	47	215
12000	West Sortridge	2s. 3d.	¼
6240	West United Hills	£1 0 6	1
5000	West Wheal Arthur	½	¾
1024	West Wheal Fortune	¼	1
6000	W. Wh. Friendship	1	1
10000	West Wheal Jane	1	1½
2048	West Wheal Robins	½	⅜
2048	West Wheal Rose	2	2
2500	West Wh. Trannack	£2 7	3
3072	Weston, Shropshire	£1 3	⅛
5000	Wheal Bawden	12s.	⅛
5000	Wheal Bazely	1	1
5000	Wheal Eckley	£1 2	⅛
4096	Wheal Edward	2	3
5000	Wheal Fanny (lead)	£1 9	¾
2048	Wh. Fanny, Perran	£1 12	3
2048	Wh. Fenwick (cop.)	1	1
512	Wheal Freedom	⅛	2
1536	Wheal Gill	10	
3000	Wheal Helen (tin)	½	¾
4800	Wheal Ludcott	⅛	¾
5000	Wheal Marshall	¾	⅜
8360	Wheal Peru, Cornw.	10s. 6d.	
6000	Wheal Pollard	6s. 6d.	
6400	Wheal Prosper	¼	⅜
512	Wh. Regent (copper)	4s.	3
10000	Wheal Samson	1	¾
4000	Wheal Surprise	1	¾
1024	Wheal Trelusback	6¾	⅜
4000	Wheal Victoria	25s. 6d.	⅜
6400	Wheal Whitleigh	1½	1⅜
5000	Willow Bank (lead)	11s.	⅜
800	Winster (lead)	1	¾
100	Wyndham Consols	37	30
10000	Yorkshire Min. Co.	⅛	⅛

*** Our object is to make the Share List correct: it must be obvious we cannot do so without the constant assistance of those concerned. We, therefore, earnestly call upon all who have the power, to aid us, by forwarding any alterations or corrections which may, from time to time, come under their notice. Reports from mines, notices of meetings—in fact, mining information of every description, forwarded to our office, will meet ready attention.

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